

PEOPLE
Yacht Sold

The Global Newspaper
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

31,748

ZURICH, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1985

Algeria	4.00	Dn.	15.70	Norway	7.20	Nor.
Austria	20.5			Sweden	1.00	Sw.
Belgium	45.15			Switzerland	1.20	Sw.
Canada	1.10			Taiwan	1.20	Tai.
Denmark	1.00			Thailand	1.20	Th.
France	1.00			Turkey	1.20	Tur.
Germany	1.00			U.S.	1.00	U.S.
Greece	1.00			U.K.	1.00	U.K.
Italy	1.00			Yugoslavia	1.00	Yug.
Japan	1.00					
South Korea	1.00					
Spain	1.00					
West Germany	1.00					

ESTABLISHED 1887

Bankers See Lessons in Ohio Crisis Underscores Fragility of System After Deregulation

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Karen N. Ryan, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, summed up the larger lesson in the crisis that led the governor of Ohio to declare a three-day bank holiday for state-chartered savings and loan associations.

"Financial institutions really aren't run on cash as much as they are on confidence," said Mrs. Ryan. "There is no amount of cash in the end that will do the trick if that confidence is stripped away."

The Ohio crisis underscores the fragile, interlocking nature of the nation's financial system, and how problems in one part of it can quickly spread elsewhere.

It also is another example of how, with deregulation of that system, and the desire of both investors and managers of financial institutions to seek out the highest possible yields within that deregulated structure, risks can be assumed that no one even knew were there.

As more and more types of instruments are created, officials at the Federal Reserve are becoming increasingly concerned. They are worried both about the actual increase in risks and about the fact that they are sure they have not been able to identify all of them.

In Ohio, depositors had been willing to put their \$4 billion in the state-chartered savings and loans partly because of the oval signs prominently displayed in their windows.

"Ohio Deposit Guarantee Fund," the signs read. "All Savings Guaranteed in Full."

But guarantees that a depositor's money is safe are valuable only to the extent that the guarantor can make good a loss if called upon to do so.

Earlier this year, the nation's second-largest commercial bank, the

Bank of America, lost nearly \$100 million in a complicated transaction because some insurance companies that had guaranteed mortgages on property were unable to pay off when it turned out that the property values were greatly inflated. The assets of the insurance companies were not large enough to stand the loss.

The \$130 million worth of assets in the private Ohio Deposit Guaranty Fund apparently will be wiped out by the failure of a single institution — Home State Savings Bank.

Before Home State failed, probably few if any of the depositors that were locked out of their savings and loans Friday had ever heard of a company called ESM Government Securities Inc. of Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Certainly they did not know that it posed a financial risk to them.

ESM bought and sold for its customers securities such as those issued by the U.S. Treasury. It also executed repurchase agreements, or "repos."

Under a repurchase agreement, someone with cash on hand agrees to buy a security from someone else who wants the cash and who in turn agrees to buy back the security for the same price plus interest at a later date.

There were also "reverse repos," through which ESM paid out cash in exchange for securities while agreeing to sell the securities back later.

When ESM went bankrupt on March 1, it had provided Home State with between \$640 million and \$670 million using reverse repos, while the savings and loan had apparently provided ESM with government securities worth significantly more than that.

Apparently at least \$300 million worth of government securities is missing because of losses and fraudulent actions at ESM, according to its bankruptcy trustee. What Home State's share of that loss will be is not known.

At the end of 1984, Home State had assets supposedly worth \$1.4 billion and deposits of \$668 million. Thus, the savings and loan's transactions with ESM involved an amount of money almost equal to the institution's entire deposit base.

The difference between Home State's assets and deposits was represented by its capital and funds obtained from other sources, such as the borrowing from ESM.

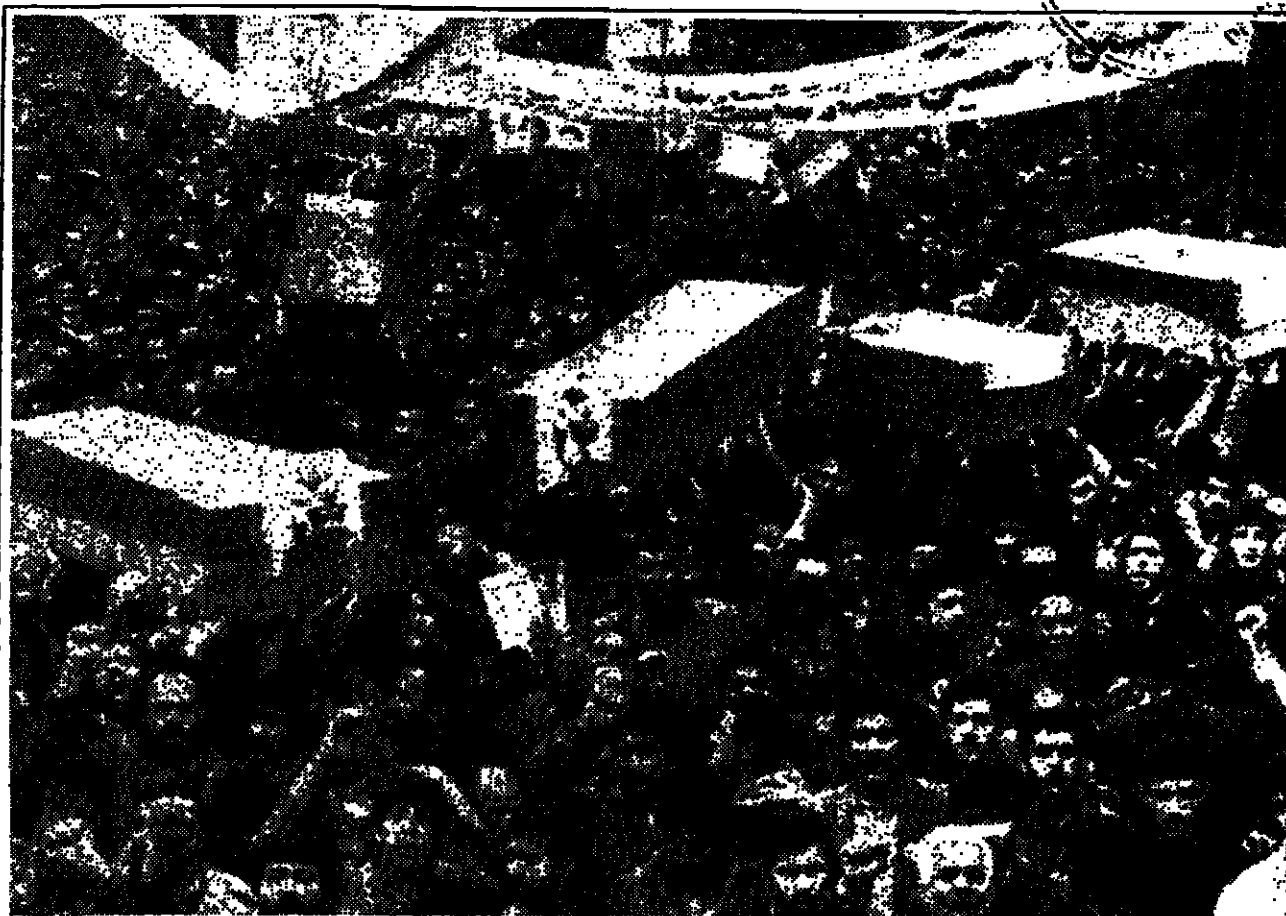
Companies such as ESM are not regulated as are banks and savings and loans, although regulated institutions have also failed because of bad management and the sort of fraud that authorities say was responsible for the bankruptcy of ESM.

A sizable number of other institutions and cities also suffered losses in ESM's failure, though much smaller than those of Home State, the exact amount of which is still unknown.

When news of the Home State involvement with ESM became known, depositors began an old-fashioned run on the savings and loan. About \$20 million was withdrawn before it closed its doors. After Governor Richard F. Celeste declared the bank holiday, depositors who did not move as fast have their money tied up and may face a loss.

ESM and the risks taken by Home State's management brought down Home State. That could have been the end of the ripple if the Ohio Deposit Guarantee Fund had had enough assets to have paid off all of the savings and loan's depositors.

The private fund's \$136 million was not enough, and depositors in



Thousands marched in funeral ceremonies on Sunday for the 14 persons killed in the bombing at Tehran University.

Fighting Increases In Gulf

Baghdad Warns Airlines to Avoid Flights Over Iran

BAHRAIN — The war in the Gulf intensified over the weekend as Iraqi and Iranian troops battled for control of a strategic road in southern Iraq. At least three ships were attacked on Sunday.

In a further development, Iraq warned international airlines to stay out of Iranian airspace, which it declared a "prohibited zone" effective 5 P.M. Greenwich Mean Time on Tuesday.

[British Airways postponed indefinitely all its flights to the Middle East in response to the Iraqi warning, United Press International quoted airline officials as saying Sunday.]

There was no immediate reaction from other major airlines serving Bahrain, which include Air France, Lufthansa and Swissair. But in Baghdad, aviation sources said that Lufthansa, Kuwait Airways and Alitalia had already suspended flights to Baghdad following an Iranian air attack there last week.

The Iranian government, meanwhile, said that 14 persons died and 88 were wounded by the bomb explosion at Friday's open-air prayer service at Tehran University. Earlier reports had put the number of dead at six. The government blamed the Paris-based opposition group known as the Mujahideen.

On the war front, heavy fighting was reported in marshes east of the Tigris River as the Iraqis, who launched a big attack there last week, battled to cross it and seize the highway from Baghdad to the southern port of Basra.

Informed sources in Tehran said Iranian troops had taken six miles (10 kilometers) of the road, but there was no official confirmation of the report. A Baghdad newspaper quoted an Iraqi commander as saying the Iraqis crossed the river on Saturday but were driven back.

Cutting the road to Basra would leave Iraq's second-largest city, with a population of one million, linked to the north by only one road from the west.

Diplomats in Tehran said the Iraqis would be likely to make a drive on the city if they gained a firm hold on the Tigris's west bank, as a possible prelude to an offensive on Baghdad.

Both sides reported inflicting heavy casualties in the fighting, which Iraq described as the fiercest of the war.

Iran said it had killed or wounded over 7,000 Iraqis since the latest offensive began, and the Iraqi information minister said that 15,000 Iraqis had been killed on Saturday alone. Neither side provides details of its own military casualties.

Iran said that more than 100 Iranian civilians died and hundreds were wounded on Saturday, when Iraqi planes launched waves of bombing or rocket raids on Iranian towns.

Iraq acknowledged that its planes had raided about a dozen towns, some of them deep inside Iran, including the central city of Isfahan and the northern town of Rasht, near the Caspian Sea.

In notifying international airlines of the prohibited war zone, an Iraqi military spokesman said that

Syrians Confront Anti-Gemayel Rebels

BEIRUT — Syrian troops massed this weekend on the northern boundaries of Lebanese territory held by Christian militiamen in revolt against President Amin Gemayel.

The rebels object to Mr. Gemayel's efforts, backed by Syria, to reach a political accord with Lebanon's Moslems.

Lebanese security sources said three Syrian brigades were deployed on a 16-mile (25-kilometer) front from the Beirut-Tripoli coastal highway into hills a few miles south of Tripoli.

Beirut newspapers quoted Prime Minister Rashid Karami as telling confidants that Syrian troops would intervene only at the request of the Beirut government.

But the reports said Mr. Gemayel was not expected to ask the Syrians to fight the Christians rebelling against his Phalange Party, and the Syrian moves appeared aimed at forcing them to accept a political solution.

The radio station of the Phalange Party said a three-man committee representing him, the rebels and a neutral figure had reached a draft compromise solution on Saturday and was consulting with unspecified groups on ways to carry it out.

No details of the compromise were available. The rebels, led by Samir Geagea of the Lebanese Forces, have disowned Mr. Gemayel as a Christian spokesman and want the formation of a National Christian Council to work

out the community's stand on any political changes.

■ **U.S. Reporter Kidnapped**
William Claiborne of The Washington Post reported earlier from Beirut, Lebanon:

Another 11 members of the U.S. Embassy staff in Beirut were evacuated Saturday because of the deteriorating security situation, and three gunmen kidnapped the American bureau chief of The Associated Press in Beirut.

Terry A. Anderson, the AP bureau chief for more than two years, was forced into the abductors' car as an AP photographer, Donald Mell, was held at bay at gunpoint.

Mr. Anderson was the third foreigner kidnapped in predominantly Moslem West Beirut during the past three days.

[An anonymous telephone caller speaking in the name of the Islamic Jihad organization claimed responsibility Sunday for kidnapping Mr. Anderson as well two Britons, Geoffrey Nash and Brian Levick, Reuters reported from Beirut.]

[The caller stated no conditions for the release of the three men but said their abductions were part of a campaign to rid Moslem regions of Lebanon of foreign spies.]

As they did last Thursday after evacuating 13 embassy employees

to Cyprus, U.S. officials characterized the Saturday abductions as a "temporary measure" stemming from threats of terrorism and the uncertain security situation in East Beirut resulting from clashes between rival Christian militiamen.

In Washington, the State Department said the U.S. Embassy in Beirut "continues to function" and characterized the removal of Americans as "prudent, temporary reductions in staff consistent with prevailing security conditions" and "not an evacuation." It deplored Mr. Anderson's abduction and reiterated advice to Americans in Beirut.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Hussein Says He's Done All Possible for Peace

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service
AMMAN, Jordan — King Hussein of Jordan says he can move no further toward reviving the long-stalled Middle East peace process unless the United States agrees to meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

He has also ruled out any peace talks that do not include the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"I have done my utmost to move toward peace," Hussein said in an interview on Friday, the first he has given to a Western newspaper since he and the PLO signed an accord on Feb. 11. That accord is the basis for a joint bid for peace in the Middle East.

"We must not miss this opportunity," the king said. "This is the last chance."

Hussein asserted that Yasser Arafat, chairman of the PLO, had taken what he termed a "historic" and "significant" step by signing the accord with Jordan.

Last week, President Ronald Reagan rejected a similar appeal by President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt for direct talks between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Mr. Mubarak made his appeal during a five-day visit to Washington.

Reagan administration officials objected to the idea of any such talks without Israel as well as to any public meeting with the PLO unless it explicitly recognized Israel's right to exist.

The king's insistence on some American encouragement for the accord appeared to signal an impasse in the latest efforts to revive Arab-Israeli peace talks.

But the king did not blame the United States. Mostly, he described what he thought was needed to get moving on the peace process.

In a two-hour interview, Hussein praised Mr. Arafat for signing the accord. He called it a "courageous step" in view of the danger for Mr. Arafat from other Palestinians who opposed it.

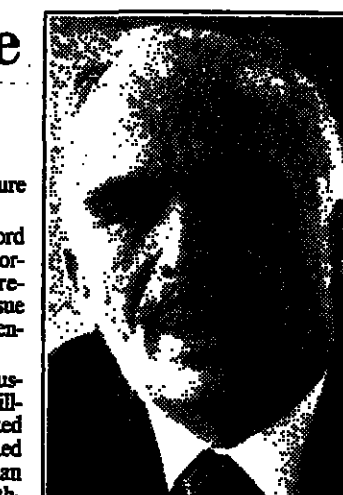
In recent weeks, several senior Palestinian officials have strongly criticized the accord and offered conflicting interpretations of it.

Some of those officials have even suggested that the PLO would not be bound by key provisions. Abu Nidal, the Palestinian guerrilla interviewed recently by a French newspaper, has threatened to kill Mr. Arafat.

Also, Syria and Lebanon have vehemently opposed the accord and have vowed to destroy it.

Hussein outlined why he said he felt the accord was a sharp departure from previous PLO policy.

He said the agreement meant that the PLO had accepted UN Security Council Resolution 242, which calls for the return of Israeli-occupied territory in exchange for recognition of the right of all states



King Hussein

continue to pursue his more moderate course, unless other Arab nations and the United States recognized the "historic" nature of the shift implicit in the accord and encouraged him to continue moving along these lines.

■ **Murphy Sets Mideast Trip**
Secretary of State George P. Shultz says the United States will send the State Department's top Middle East official to the region later this month "to maintain momentum toward peace in the Middle East."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Customers lined up outside a savings and loan association in Cincinnati before the governor of Ohio closed 71 thrift institutions for three days to end the run on deposits.

Right Gains In Local Vote In France

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Conservative political parties were set to wrest control of local governments in a dozen areas from the governing Socialists at the close of local elections Sunday, according to computer projections.

The gains by opposition parties confirmed their momentum from the first round last week in which they won roughly half the popular vote.

Their margin appeared to forebode a conservative parliamentary majority in legislative elections next year. The parliament would then be in opposition to the Socialist president, Francois Mitterrand.

Politically, the big winners of the local elections are the main conservative parties — the neo-Gaullists, led by Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris, and the Union for French Democracy, led by former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

These parties seemed likely to govern in as many as 72 of France's 96 administrative districts, which are known as departments. Before the election, conservatives controlled 60 and the leftists 36.

A key question in the local elections has been relations of the two main conservative parties with the ultra-conservative National Front, led by Jean-Marie Le Pen.

With its anti-immigrant slogans, the National Front won nearly 10 percent of the popular vote a week ago.

Although Mr. Chirac and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, anxious not to alienate centrists, ruled out any national alliance with the National Front, several of their local candidates solicited National Front support.

In one district in Marseille, where anti-immigrant feelings are widespread, a National Front candidate

U.S. Assailed on Approach to Talks

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — The Soviet negotiator at the Geneva arms talks has accused the United States of seeking to back away from the agreed approach to discussions.

The official, Viktor P. Karpov, said in a Soviet television interview Saturday that the Americans did not seem prepared to negotiate seriously about banning weapons in space, one of three discussion areas agreed to in January.

His remarks were the first substantive Soviet statement since the negotiations began on Tuesday, and the first since Mikhail S. Gorbachev took office on Monday as the Soviet leader.

Mr. Karpov's television appearance came after the United States and the Soviet Union agreed in their initial meeting in Geneva to follow the principle of confidentiality regarding the talks.

His comments indicated that the Soviet side was maintaining its stand that the United States was not taking a constructive approach to negotiating on space weapons.



Viktor P. Karpov

"Some statements by Washington officials cannot but arouse concern," Mr. Karpov said. "You can sense in them a desire to revise the agreement on the subject matter and aims agreed on Jan. 7 and 8."

At that meeting, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko agreed that the talks would cover "a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate-range."

The Geneva talks were broken

down into separate discussions on the three areas, and it was agreed that all the areas would be "considered and resolved in their interrelationship." A part of the stated objective was said to be "preventing an arms race in space."

Mr. Karpov, in his comments on television, said:

"One could have the impression that the American side at the talks would like not to have discussions on making space peaceful and not to ban the deployment of offensive space weapons."

On the contrary, he said, the Americans seem interested in giving "lectures on the alleged benefits of the American conception of 'star wars,' a conception that is aimed at making space a source of military threat to mankind."

"Star wars" is the name popularly given to the U.S. program to develop a space-based missile defense system, officially known as the Strategic Defense Initiative.

The Soviet Union has objected that the Americans seem bent on holding nothing more than what they call a "seminar" on space weapons.

The United States has responded, as a diplomat in Moscow put it, that theoretical discussions are all that is possible, since "you cannot negotiate about weapons that do not exist."

Mr. Gorbachev, in his first policy speech on Monday, called for "an immediate termination of the arms race above all nuclear arms, on Earth and its prevention in space." He invited "our partners in the Geneva talks" to negotiate on the same basis.

Mr. Karpov said the Soviet side would seek to negotiate on the basis of the January agreement "in its entirety," linking progress on strategic and medium-range weapons to agreements on space arms.

The United States has placed its emphasis on limiting strategic and medium-range weapons. For the Soviet Union, the overwhelming objective is to halt American plans to develop the space-based system.

INSIDE

- The United States is planning to tighten its rules on granting asylum to aliens. Page 3.
- The only candidate for the presidency in Greece has failed to win first-round election in Parliament. Page 4.
- China appears to be pursuing change more cautiously. Page 5.
- Japanese companies operating in the United States perform better than U.S. corporations, a new study says. Page 7.
- Two Swiss skiers, Vreni Schneider and Peter Müller, won World Cup races on North American slopes. Page 15.



New York Celebrates St. Patrick's Day

The archbishop of New York, John J. O'Connor, greeted Peter King, the grand marshal of New York's St. Patrick's Day parade, Saturday in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The archbishop called for efforts to end the sectarian conflict in Northern Ireland. Mr. King, a supporter of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, said before the parade began: "The message we are sending is that Irish-Americans are united in solidarity against British misrule in Northern Ireland." The Irish government boycotted the parade because of the participation of Mr. King.

U.S. Officials Are Split On Response to Newest Soviet Strategic Missiles

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has apparently begun to deploy its new mobile intercontinental missiles, and U.S. officials are divided over how to respond.

The Russians are also destroying some older, silo-based missiles, a move that some officials think means that Moscow may be preparing to stay within the limits of the SALT-2 arms control agreement.

These officials, including some top-ranking military men, also think the mobile missiles, if swapped for silo-based ones, result in a less threatening nuclear array.

Therefore, they want to encourage Moscow to stay within the limits of the strategic arms limitation treaty and destroy old, silo-based intercontinental ballistic missiles, or ICBMs, as the new weapons are deployed.

To help accomplish this, these officials think, the United States should move to extend the treaty, since the 1979 agreement expires at the end of this year. Although the U.S. Senate never ratified the SALT-2 treaty, both the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to abide by its provisions.

But other Reagan administration officials think the first of the mobile missiles being deployed, the single-warhead SS-25, violates the terms of the accord. Deployment of the missile and a larger, rail-mobile, 10-warhead SS-24, they say, will be destabilizing and result in an escalation of the arms race.

These officials want the United States to oppose the new weapons. The new Soviet missiles are bound to come up as a subject in the strategic arms discussions between the United States and the Soviet Union that began Tuesday in Geneva.

Earlier this month, Colonel General Nikolai F. Chervov, a member of the Soviet general staff and a spokesman on arms control matters, said the United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to discuss the SS-25 ICBM.

The reported Soviet ICBM deployment puts additional pressure on the negotiators to continue some limit while they attempt to achieve reductions. In addition, if it takes no action, the United States will exceed another of the SALT-2 limits, permitting only 1,200 multistage missiles on land and sea, when the submarine Alaska is scheduled to go on sea trials this fall with 24 missiles.

There are signs of deployment of the SS-25 at two Soviet missile fields, according to intelligence sources.

Concrete shelters for 24 mobile SS-25s at the Yushkar Ola missile base, and another 24 at the Yurya field have been completed. At Yushkar Ola, where the Russians have 60 SS-13s in silos, there are signs that those silos are being reworked, perhaps for SS-25s.

The Russians have said the SS-25 is a modernized version of the SS-13. President Ronald Reagan reported to Congress last month, however, that the SS-25 was a new missile and thus barred by SALT-2.

The Soviet Union has successfully tested the SS-24 from a railroad launcher.

Last summer, the Russians began to destroy 18 silos that held old SS-11 single-warhead missiles. There is disagreement in the U.S. intelligence community over whether this indicates that the Russians intend to adhere to limits on missile numbers or are preparing for a fast buildup of single- and multiple-warhead mobile ICBMs.

SALT-2 limits each nation to 820 land-based missiles with multiple warheads. The Russians now have 818 such missiles, based in silos. Deployment of just three SS-24s, for example, without comparable reduction of an older multistage land-based ICBM, would put the Russians over the SALT-2 limit.

There is no agreement in the Reagan administration on the implications of SS-24 deployments. Last week, Robert C. McFarlane, the White House national security adviser, described the mobile multistage missile as a new "destabilizing system."

Later, however, a key Reagan adviser on weapons and arms control privately contradicted Mr. McFarlane's analysis, saying the observed tests of the SS-24 have shown it is not as accurate as the silo-based ICBMs and thus less threatening.

Slightly larger than the new U.S. MX intercontinental missile, the SS-24 is the first large solid-fuel Soviet ICBM. With solid fuel, missiles can be prepared for launch quicker than liquid-fueled rockets. All U.S. ICBMs are solid fuel except for 30 old liquid-fueled Titans, which are being retired.

Current estimates are that the SS-24 will not be deployed until late 1986, according to sources, but some officials say it may come sooner.

Most will be carried on rail launchers that will be difficult to locate and count, sources said. The SS-25 operates on solid fuel and travels on a tractor-drawn launcher. With completion of shelters, sources said, substantial deployment is expected within the next six months.



James A. Abrahamson

U.S. Aide Sees Early Decision On 'Star Wars'

By Charles Mohr
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The director of a program to develop a defense against nuclear missiles has predicted that a "reasonably confident decision" on whether to make such weapons could be made by the end of this decade or in the early 1990s.

Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson of the air force said Friday that it was "an overstatement" of the program's progress that it would be the end of the century or later before it became clear whether the program was feasible.

General Abrahamson, who heads the Strategic Defense Initiative Office, made his remarks in testimony before the Subcommittee on Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

He said that an earlier decision on the technology might be made "to be able to move into the initial portion" of what is now envisioned as a three-layer system to intercept and destroy nuclear missiles.

Several times, General Abrahamson denied that the objective of the program might be shifted from a widespread defense of the United States and Europe to a limited defense of U.S. missile silos and military facilities.

However, he seemed to confirm rumors in national security and scientific circles that his office was promising the possible use of interceptors that would destroy missiles or warheads with high-speed, non-explosive projectiles. He described such kinetic-energy technologies as more "mature" than those based on directed-energy systems such as lasers and particle beams.

He indicated that kinetic-energy interceptors, which would probably be propelled by rockets or fired by powerful pulses of magnetic energy, could be part of a three-tiered defense system. That system would attempt to destroy Soviet missiles and warheads soon after launching, while warheads were coasting through space and, finally, after they re-entered the atmosphere.

To be used to attack missiles in the lifting phase, kinetic-energy rockets would have to be based on space stations permanently orbiting the Earth, scientists say.

The general did add to the doubt already cast by others in his office on the possible use of X-ray lasers that would be powered by nuclear explosions in space.

He said that his office's emphasis was on President Ronald Reagan's objective of a nonnuclear defense and that the X-ray lasers were "a very small part of the total effort."

EC Ministers Meet in Effort to Agree On Entry Terms for Spain, Portugal

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The foreign ministers of the European Community opened a four-day negotiating session Sunday on membership terms for Spain and Portugal.

The 10 ministers were also seeking agreement on financing this year's community budget and on terms of a special aid program for poorer Greek and Italian farmers.

The foreign ministers' regular two-day monthly meeting was expanded to four in an effort to resolve these problems before an EC summit meeting scheduled for March 29 and 30.

Many officials say that the terms for Spanish and Portuguese membership must be settled now if the parliaments of the member countries are to ratify the accession treaties by Jan. 1, 1986, the date on which the two nations are supposed to join the community.

Some governments fear that if the target date is missed, the enlargement effort could be suspended.

Many membership terms for Spain and Portugal remain to be settled. The most disputed are access for Spain's large fishing fleet to community waters, the rights of Portuguese and Spanish workers to jobs in the 10 other member nations and access of Spanish fruits and vegetables to community markets.

The size of their contribution to the annual EC budget must also be resolved. The budget is financed by customs and agricultural duties and by the transfer by each country of 1 percent of its value-added, or sales, tax collections.

Last summer, the EC heads of government agreed to increase the value-added tax contribution to 1.4 percent of receipts to finance the expansion of the community. The extra money was supposed to be available Jan. 1, 1986.

However, all countries with the exception of West Germany now favor advancing the effective date to mid- or late-1985 to finance this year's budget, which was rejected in December by the European Parliament.

The advancement of the date would clear the way for the governing Council of Ministers to submit a new budget to Parliament.

Another major obstacle facing the foreign ministers is Greece's objection to the size of proposed financial aid for the poorer southern regions of the community, mainly Greece and Italy.

The plan, called Integrated Mediterranean Programs, calls for 2 billion European Currency Units (\$1.4 billion) in grants, 2.5 billion ECU in loans and an undetermined amount of money diverted from existing community aid programs.

Greece has said that if its demands for more money are not met, it will veto the membership of Spain and Portugal.

largement effort could be suspended.

Many membership terms for Spain and Portugal remain to be settled. The most disputed are access for Spain's large fishing fleet to community waters, the rights of Portuguese and Spanish workers to jobs in the 10 other member nations and access of Spanish fruits and vegetables to community markets.

The size of their contribution to the annual EC budget must also be resolved. The budget is financed by customs and agricultural duties and by the transfer by each country of 1 percent of its value-added, or sales, tax collections.

Last summer, the EC heads of government agreed to increase the value-added tax contribution to 1.4 percent of receipts to finance the expansion of the community. The extra money was supposed to be available Jan. 1, 1986.

However, all countries with the exception of West Germany now favor advancing the effective date to mid- or late-1985 to finance this year's budget, which was rejected in December by the European Parliament.

The advancement of the date would clear the way for the governing Council of Ministers to submit a new budget to Parliament.

Another major obstacle facing the foreign ministers is Greece's objection to the size of proposed financial aid for the poorer southern regions of the community, mainly Greece and Italy.

The plan, called Integrated Mediterranean Programs, calls for 2 billion European Currency Units (\$1.4 billion) in grants, 2.5 billion ECU in loans and an undetermined amount of money diverted from existing community aid programs.

Greece has said that if its demands for more money are not met, it will veto the membership of Spain and Portugal.

The advancement of the date would clear the way for the governing Council of Ministers to submit a new budget to Parliament.

Another major obstacle facing the foreign ministers is Greece's objection to the size of proposed financial aid for the poorer southern regions of the community, mainly Greece and Italy.

The plan, called Integrated Mediterranean Programs, calls for 2 billion European Currency Units (\$1.4 billion) in grants, 2.5 billion ECU in loans and an undetermined amount of money diverted from existing community aid programs.

Greece has said that if its demands for more money are not met, it will veto the membership of Spain and Portugal.

The advancement of the date would clear the way for the governing Council of Ministers to submit a new budget to Parliament.

Another major obstacle facing the foreign ministers is Greece's objection to the size of proposed financial aid for the poorer southern regions of the community, mainly Greece and Italy.

The plan, called Integrated Mediterranean Programs, calls for 2 billion European Currency Units (\$1.4 billion) in grants, 2.5 billion ECU in loans and an undetermined amount of money diverted from existing community aid programs.

Greece has said that if its demands for more money are not met, it will veto the membership of Spain and Portugal.

The advancement of the date would clear the way for the governing Council of Ministers to submit a new budget to Parliament.

Another major obstacle facing the foreign ministers is Greece's objection to the size of proposed financial aid for the poorer southern regions of the community, mainly Greece and Italy.

The plan, called Integrated Mediterranean Programs, calls for 2 billion European Currency Units (\$1.4 billion) in grants, 2.5 billion ECU in loans and an undetermined amount of money diverted from existing community aid programs.

Greece has said that if its demands for more money are not met, it will veto the membership of Spain and Portugal.

The advancement of the date would clear the way for the governing Council of Ministers to submit a new budget to Parliament.

Another major obstacle facing the foreign ministers is Greece's objection to the size of proposed financial aid for the poorer southern regions of the community, mainly Greece and Italy.

largement effort could be suspended.

Many membership terms for Spain and Portugal remain to be settled. The most disputed are access for Spain's large fishing fleet to community waters, the rights of Portuguese and Spanish workers to jobs in the 10 other member nations and access of Spanish fruits and vegetables to community markets.

The size of their contribution to the annual EC budget must also be resolved. The budget is financed by customs and agricultural duties and by the transfer by each country of 1 percent of its value-added, or sales, tax collections.

Last summer, the EC heads of government agreed to increase the value-added tax contribution to 1.4 percent of receipts to finance the expansion of the community. The extra money was supposed to be available Jan. 1, 1986.

However, all countries with the exception of West Germany now favor advancing the effective date to mid- or late-1985 to finance this year's budget, which was rejected in December by the European Parliament.

The advancement of the date would clear the way for the governing Council of Ministers to submit a new budget to Parliament.

Another major obstacle facing the foreign ministers is Greece's objection to the size of proposed financial aid for the poorer southern regions of the community, mainly Greece and Italy.

The plan, called Integrated Mediterranean Programs, calls for 2 billion European Currency Units (\$1.4 billion) in grants, 2.5 billion ECU in loans and an undetermined amount of money diverted from existing community aid programs.

Greece has said that if its demands for more money are not met, it will veto the membership of Spain and Portugal.

The advancement of the date would clear the way for the governing Council of Ministers to submit a new budget to Parliament.

Another major obstacle facing the foreign ministers is Greece's objection to the size of proposed financial aid for the poorer southern regions of the community, mainly Greece and Italy.

The plan, called Integrated Mediterranean Programs, calls for 2 billion European Currency Units (\$1.4 billion) in grants, 2.5 billion ECU in loans and an undetermined amount of money diverted from existing community aid programs.

Greece has said that if its demands for more money are not met, it will veto the membership of Spain and Portugal.

The advancement of the date would clear the way for the governing Council of Ministers to submit a new budget to Parliament.

Another major obstacle facing the foreign ministers is Greece's objection to the size of proposed financial aid for the poorer southern regions of the community, mainly Greece and Italy.

The plan, called Integrated Mediterranean Programs, calls for 2 billion European Currency Units (\$1.4 billion) in grants, 2.5 billion ECU in loans and an undetermined amount of money diverted from existing community aid programs.

Greece has said that if its demands for more money are not met, it will veto the membership of Spain and Portugal.

The advancement of the date would clear the way for the governing Council of Ministers to submit a new budget to Parliament.

Another major obstacle facing the foreign ministers is Greece's objection to the size of proposed financial aid for the poorer southern regions of the community, mainly Greece and Italy.

The plan, called Integrated Mediterranean Programs, calls for 2 billion European Currency Units (\$1.4 billion) in grants, 2.5 billion ECU in loans and an undetermined amount of money diverted from existing community aid programs.

Greece has said that if its demands for more money are not met, it will veto the membership of Spain and Portugal.

The advancement of the date would clear the way for the governing Council of Ministers to submit a new budget to Parliament.

Another major obstacle facing the foreign ministers is Greece's objection to the size of proposed financial aid for the poorer southern regions of the community, mainly Greece and Italy.

WORLD BRIEFS

Reagan and Mulroney Open Summit

QUEBEC (UPI) — President Ronald Reagan, opening a meeting with Canada's prime minister, Brian Mulroney, called Sunday for "free dealing, cooperation and a spirit of give and take" between the two countries. The summit promised to be dominated by the environment issue of acid rain.

President Reagan hailed the basic strength of U.S.-Canadian relations and suggested differences of opinion could be resolved cordially with "the most productive relationship between any two countries in the world today."

Mr. Reagan, making his first trip out of the United States since the start of his second term two months ago, was accompanied by advisers and cabinet members reflecting the issues on the agenda: Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Defense Secretary Frank C. Weinberger, Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, William Brock, chief trade representative, and Lee Thomas, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Hijacker Is Slain on Saudi Airliner

MANAMA, Bahrain (Reuters) — A lone hijacker who seized a Saudi Arabian airliner over Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, on Sunday was shot and killed by a security guard aboard the Boeing 737, the Gulf News Agency reported.

The agency quoted a statement from the Defense and Aviation Ministry as saying that the plane with 76 passengers aboard had been on flight from Jeddah to Kuwait.

The statement said the plane was over Riyadh around 2:50 P.M. for time when the pilot warned air traffic control that the aircraft had been hijacked by a person armed with a handgun. A security guard on the plane shot the hijacker after failing to persuade him to surrender. The hijacker, who exploded and caused some damage in the struggle.

U.S. Bishops Urge Vote Against MX

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Roman Catholic bishops of the United States have sent a letter to every member of Congress urging the vote against funds to produce the MX nuclear missile.

The letter from the U.S. Catholic Conference, sent Friday, was timed to reach Congress before the first of four votes on the intercontinental missile, beginning Tuesday. The conference, which consists of about 2,000 Catholic bishops, said its opposition to the missile was based on "its potentially destabilizing impact of this weapons system on the nuclear arms race," and "its cost, viewed in light of pressing human needs."

The letter to Congress was clearly the most specific and firm opposition to the MX missile expressed by the Catholic bishops. Both houses of Congress must vote on whether to release \$1.5 billion to produce 21 MX missiles. One vote in each house will be to authorize the release, the other to appropriate funds. The first vote in the Senate has been scheduled for Tuesday.

Sindona Sentenced to 15-Year Term

MILAN (Reuters) — Michele Sindona, the Sicilian financier, has been sentenced to 15 years in prison for his part in the fraudulent collapse of his banking empire more than 10 years ago.

The sentence was passed Saturday after a Milan court found Sindona guilty of bank fraud and of falsifying records of his companies' financial speculation on the Milan stock exchange. The court also banned Mr. Sindona from ever holding public office and from conducting business for 10 years. He was ordered to pay two billion lire (about \$400 million) to his creditors.

Mr. Sindona, 64, was a financier and Vatican adviser until his business, including the Banca Privata Italiana, crashed in 1974. He was extradited last September from the United States, where he had been serving a 25-year sentence for fraud in connection with the collapse of the Franklin National Bank.

Missile Opponents Protest in Brussels

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Protesters held a rally Sunday in central Brussels and called on the parliament to decide the government's decision on Monday.

Turnout at the march was evaluated at several thousand people. Kar van Miert, leader of the opposition Flemish-speaking Socialist Party, said that the government had shown contempt for the parliament by announcing the decision until Friday, when 16 of the U.S. missiles were on their way to a site in Florence, south of Brussels.

Prime Minister Wilfried Martens said on television that the government alone had the right to decide on security, but that parliament could refuse to approve the government's plans. Mr. Martens's Social Christian Party is divided over the missiles, and political sources said several members might abstain, threatening the government's six-seat majority. But support from fringe opposition parties should help the coalition survive.

For the Record

Secretary of State George P. Shultz of the United States will visit Vienna in May for celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of Austria's State Treaty, and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union is also expected, Austria announced Sunday.

Frederic Castaing, 41, a French businessman, said Sunday he had been abducted and tortured in Poland last week after being questioned by police about documents in his possession concerning the outlawed Solidarity trade union. Mr. Castaing, an expert in historical documents and autographs, said he had been detained by police in Krakow for 10 days and then ordered to leave the country.

The president of Tanzania, Julius Nyerere, arrived in Britain on Sunday for a four-day visit that is to include a meeting with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Right Gains in French Voting

(Continued from Page 1)

didate defeated a neo-Gaullist who had declined to withdraw in his favor.

Socialist voters turned out in slightly higher numbers than on the first ballot but still too few to produce a significant comeback.

The Communist Party, projections indicated, seemed likely to drop below 10 percent of winning candidates.

Communist voters apparently supported Socialist candidates in many districts despite the party leadership's break with the Socialists last summer.

Supporters of the Communists and the National Front seemed, in most cases, to turn out for the main leftist and rightist parties in Sunday's ballot.

The voting over two Sundays involved about 2,000 local districts across France. Half of about 4,000 local councilors are elected every three years for six-year terms.

The Socialists, faced with declining popularity, seem likely to introduce proportional representation into the voting system in time for the parliamentary elections next year in hopes of enhancing their chances of remaining in government.

Most will be carried on rail launchers that will be difficult to locate and count, sources said. The SS-25 operates on solid fuel and travels on a tractor-drawn launcher. With completion of shelters, sources said, substantial deployment is expected within the next six months.

There are signs of deployment of the SS-25 at two Soviet missile fields, according to intelligence sources.

There are signs of deployment of the SS-25 at two Soviet missile fields, according to intelligence sources.

There are signs of deployment of the SS-25 at two Soviet missile fields, according to intelligence sources.

There are signs of deployment of the SS-25 at two Soviet missile fields, according to intelligence sources.

There are signs of deployment of the SS-25 at two Soviet missile fields, according to intelligence sources.

There are signs of deployment of the SS-25 at two Soviet missile fields, according to intelligence sources.

There are signs of deployment of the SS-25 at two Soviet missile fields, according to intelligence sources.

There are signs of deployment of the SS-25 at two Soviet missile fields, according to intelligence sources.

There are signs of deployment of the SS-25 at two Soviet missile fields, according to intelligence sources.

There are signs of deployment of the SS-25 at two Soviet missile fields, according to intelligence sources.

There are signs of deployment of the SS-25 at two Soviet missile fields, according to intelligence sources.

There are signs of deployment of the SS-25 at two Soviet missile fields, according to intelligence sources.

There are signs of deployment of the SS-25 at two Soviet missile fields, according to intelligence sources.

There are signs of deployment of the SS-25 at two Soviet missile fields, according to intelligence sources.

There are signs of deployment of the SS-25 at two Soviet missile fields, according to intelligence sources.

There are signs of deployment of the SS-25 at two Soviet missile fields, according to intelligence sources.

There are signs of deployment of the SS-25 at two Soviet missile fields, according to intelligence sources.

There are signs of deployment of the SS-25 at two Soviet missile fields, according to intelligence sources.

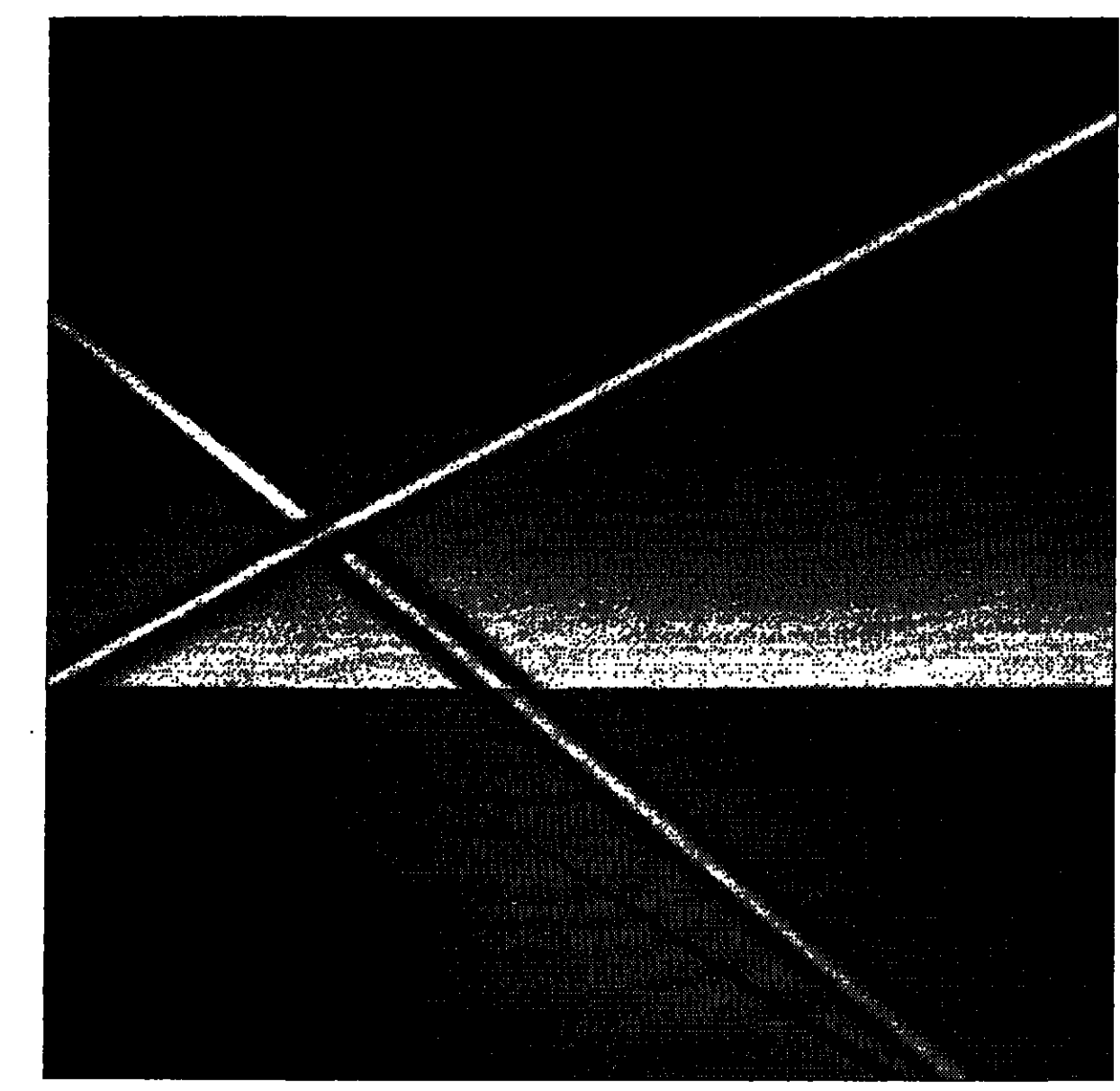
There are signs of deployment of the SS-25 at two Soviet missile fields, according to intelligence sources.

There are signs of deployment of the SS-25 at two Soviet missile fields, according to intelligence sources.

There are signs of deployment of the SS-25 at two Soviet missile fields, according to intelligence sources.

There are signs of deployment of the SS-25 at two Soviet missile fields, according to intelligence sources.

There are signs of deployment of the SS-25 at two Soviet missile fields, according to intelligence sources.



Concentrated strength reaches distant objectives.

Today, your international bank must be strong. Tomorrow's financial needs will demand that long term assurance.

Projects based on complicated financial relationships call for a strong partner to collect the skills and resources of all involved and to focus them correctly.

Deutsche Bank can give your business the strong focus it requires:

through total assets of more than US\$ 83 billion, ranking us among the world's largest banks, through our presence in 56 countries around the world and through the combined experience of our staff. Plus, of course, our Number One position in Germany.

Put us to the test.

Deutsche Bank



Central Office: Frankfurt am Main/Düsseldorf. Foreign branches: Antwerp, Asunción, Barcelona, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Hong Kong, London, Madrid, Milan, New York, Osaka, Paris, São Paulo, Tokyo. Representative offices: Beijing, Bogotá, Cairo, Caracas, Chicago, Istanbul, Johannesburg, Lagos, Los Angeles, Managua, Mexico, Moscow, Nagoya, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile, Sydney, Tehran, Tokyo, Toronto. Subsidiaries: Deerfield/IL, Geneva, London, Luxembourg, New York, Singapore, Toronto, Zurich.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Pundits Predict Candidates for 1988

Two years before the last presidential election, a poll of the House Administrative Assistants Association, composed of senior congressional aides, predicted that Ronald Reagan would run for re-election against Walter F. Mondale.

The New York Times reports that "flushed with this record for reelection," the same group of political professionals has produced an even earlier forecast for 1988, though the crystal ball appears a good deal cloudier for that year. Focusing on probability rather than personal preference, 60 percent of the 310 members predicted that the nominees would be Vice President George Bush for the Republicans and 39 percent bet on Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York for the Democrats.

Republican also-rans: Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York (25 percent), Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas (12 percent) and Howard H. Baker Jr., the former senator of Tennessee (3 percent). Among other Democrats: Senator Gary Hart of Colorado (25 percent), Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts (17 percent) and Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri (6 percent).

Short Takes

Major work stoppages were fewer last year than at any time since World War II, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Only 62 major strikes, involving a total of 376,000 workers, began during 1984, compared with a previous post-war low of 81, with 309,000 on strike the year before. The Washington Post says experts ascribe the decrease to declining union membership, high unemployment and increased automation. They also cite more cooperative labor-management relations and increased foreign competition, which makes both sides wary of conflict.

People and Taxes, a consumer publication, says a taxpayer wrote to the Internal Revenue Service to suggest that the personal income tax return, called Form 1040, had been given that number to commemorate one of two dates in history: In 1040 B.C., the prophet Samuel gave in to the people's demands for a king, but warned that a king would insist that they pay taxes. In A.D. 1040 Lady Godiva rode nude through the streets of Coventry to protest a tax levied by her husband, the earl, Roscel Egger. The IRS commissioner says the mundane truth is that the number happened to be the next available in the system when Form 1040 was devised in 1913.



PITTSBURGH SHOOTOUT — Victor Baisamico, left, a police officer, is comforted by a fellow officer after he shot and killed a man with a gun who had entered an office building and wounded his own wife.

Shorter Takes: Four of the 50 states in the union lost population between 1980 and 1983, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. All were in the "Frost Belt" of the Middle West: Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, and, with the heaviest loss, Michigan, down 2.1 percent to 9,069,000. ... Thirty-six percent of American farms had telephones in 1949, when the Rural Electrification Administration began making loans to extend phone service. According to federal documents, more than 95 percent of farms have phones today.

Notes About People

President Reagan's entry was the first in the Soviet Embassy's black leather book of condolences following the death of President Konstantin U. Chernenko. With Ambassador Anatoli F. Dobrynin looking on, Mr. Reagan wrote, "My condolences and sympathy to Chairman Chernenko's family and to the Soviet people in this time of bereavement. Let us rededicate ourselves to enduring a lasting peace between our countries." (signed) Ronald Reagan.

Calvin Coolidge, the 30th president (1923-1929), did not destroy all his private papers before his death in 1933, despite statements to the contrary in the index to his presidential papers in the Library of Congress. Coolidge's son John, now 78, discovered a dozen cartons of such papers in the attic of the family home in Plymouth, Vermont, and donated them to the public library in Northampton, Massachusetts, where Coolidge served as mayor for a year. Lawrence E. Wikander, the library's curator of Coolidge memorabilia, says the documents provide no major revelations.

Much of Plains, Georgia, is expected to be preserved as the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site, according to The Washington Post, but not what is perhaps the most famous landmark of all, the gasoline station where Jimmy Carter's younger brother, Billy Carter, held forth. Billy Carter, 47, vice president of a mobile home factory, and now living in Waycross, Georgia, said he didn't mind. "I don't care if they bulldoze the whole town," he said.

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Shultz Urges 'Crackdown' To Protect Secret Data

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has testified that "we need a crackdown" within the U.S. government to prevent the disclosure of highly classified information.

Mr. Shultz, appearing Friday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was questioned by two Democratic senators, Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island and Paul S. Sarbanes of Maryland, about recent comments made by senior department officials about Leslie H. Gelb, national security reporter of The New York Times.

An article by Mr. Gelb, published Feb. 13 by The Times, described U.S. contingency plans to deploy nuclear depth charges in some allied countries. [The article appeared Feb. 14 in the International Herald Tribune.] It noted that information about the plans had been published and discussed in those countries.

Mr. Shultz, while conceding that reports on the plans had been published abroad, told the senators that the article "has done us a considerable amount of damage."

He added that because Mr. Gelb had served in the government, in a "particularly sensitive post," his writings took on "special authority."

Mr. Gelb was director of the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs from 1977 to 1979.

"Therefore," Mr. Shultz said, "in my opinion, I think having said that post, you have a special responsibility, and I know that Mr. Gelb tries to exercise that responsibility, but still, publishing things that are harmful is hard to take."

At the same time, he described Mr. Gelb as "a person of tremendous stature, great ability," and said, "I don't want to in any way run him down."

After Mr. Gelb's article was published, Lieutenant General John T. Chain Jr., current director of the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, forbade his staff to talk to Mr. Gelb. He also ordered the removal of an official office portrait of Mr. Gelb that hung alongside those of other previous directors of the bureau.

General Chain later allowed his staff to talk to Mr. Gelb but did not replace the picture.

When Senator Pell asked Secretary Shultz on Friday if Mr. Gelb had been extended an apology for the general's actions, Mr. Shultz, citing Mr. Gelb's "special responsibility," said, "I'm not prepared to apologize to anybody."

Secretary Shultz said that General Chain had done "a tremendous service" in drawing attention to the matter. The secretary said he would like to sit down with members of Congress and the press to discuss the issue.

"Don't misunderstand me," he said. "I'm not saying we need to crack down on the press, but I think we need to call attention to the seriousness of the problem."

In New York, Seymour Topping, managing editor of The New York Times, said that the decision to publish the article "was made by the editors of The Times, not by Mr. Gelb."

"The editors took into account factors affecting national security and our obligation to inform our readers," he said. "Mr. Gelb consulted with White House and State Department officials before writing the article."

"Mr. Gelb left government service in 1979 and joined the staff of The Times in 1981. He has fulfilled his duties as a reporter without making use of privileged information that might have been obtained when he was an official, and in full cognizance of all his responsibilities," Mr. Topping said.

U.S. Is Preparing Tighter Rules on Asylum

By Robert Pear

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is preparing extensive changes in the rules and procedures for granting asylum to aliens. Officials of the Departments of Justice and State said the proposed changes were designed to streamline the asylum process and to give the immigration authorities more flexibility in handling applications.

They said a secondary purpose was to take the asylum issue out of the "legislative arena," where it has complicated efforts to pass a comprehensive immigration bill.

Immigration lawyers said the new rules could make it more difficult for some aliens to gain asylum. Under the Refugee Act of 1980, aliens may qualify for asylum if they have a "well-founded fear of persecution" in their homeland "on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion."

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and the State Department have said that it is not enough for the aliens to show gen-

eral conditions of violence in their homeland. They must show that it is likely that they would be singled out for persecution.

The administration maintains that many illegal aliens from Latin America are fleeing poverty, not persecution, and do not qualify for asylum.

Asylum has become a particularly sensitive issue since January, when the administration moved to crack down on church groups offering sanctuary to people from Central America who said they were fleeing persecution and violence. The Justice Department contends that such groups are illegally smuggling or harboring aliens.

Leaders of the sanctuary movement say that decisions on granting asylum have become so entwined with politics and foreign policy that they are not objective or fair.

Immigration officials say that the new rules are not part of an effort to curb the sanctuary movement.

Under the existing rules, the immigration service must seek a formal advisory opinion from the

State Department on every asylum application. Under the proposed rules, to be issued for public comment this spring, the immigration service would simply give the State Department "notice" of all applications. Advisory opinions would no longer be required.

The new rules would specify factors justifying the denial of asylum. One would be the availability of a "safe haven" in a country through which the alien passed on the way to the United States.

The new rules say that immigration officials may deny a request for asylum if there is evidence that the alien ceased his or her flight from persecution and found "protection" in a country that signed the 1967 United Nations Protocol on the status of refugees.

The current rules say that the attorney general must deny a request for asylum if the alien "has been firmly resettled in a foreign country" before coming to the United States.

"An alien is considered to be 'firmly resettled' if he was offered resident status, citizenship or some

other type of permanent resettlement by another nation," the rules say.

The proposed rules would omit the word "permanent," making clear that aliens could be denied asylum in the United States even if they were not permanently resettled elsewhere.

Under existing law, if aliens have a well-founded fear of persecution, they are not automatically entitled to asylum in the United States but will not be forcibly returned to the country they fled. The attorney general, working through the immigration service, has discretion to grant or deny asylum.

The new rules also clarify the standard of proof in asylum cases, rejecting some of the more liberal interpretations by federal courts.

The new rules adopt the same standard for asylum cases that the Supreme Court laid down in June in a decision dealing with deportations. The court said then that the attorney general must not deport aliens to a country where there was "a clear probability" that they would be persecuted.

Meese Criticizes School Busing and Rejects Job Quotas

By Edwin Meese

WASHINGTON — Edwin Meese 3d, in his first news conference as attorney general, has criticized school busing as a method of racial integration and rejected hiring quotas as an "improper" means of seeking affirmative action.

"I think it's generally recognized in educational as well as legal circles that school busing has had a marginal effect as far as improvement is concerned," he said Friday, "and actually in some cases has added to the deterioration of the situation."

In rejecting quotas as a means of affirmative action, Mr. Meese outlined what he termed "permissible activities under the law" that should be expected, for example, of contractors awarded government work. Affirmative action means giving preferential treatment in hiring and promotion on the basis of sex or race, to correct for past discrimination.

"We want them to widen the fields of hiring, we want them to go out and recruit as broadly as possible, we want them to go out and provide information among minority people of the opportunities that are available, we want them to have training programs," Mr. Meese said. But he characterized quotas as "improper" under the law.

U.S. to Cut Off Farming Irrigation To Thousands of Acres in California

By Cass Peterson

WASHINGTON — The Interior Department, in a move that will remove tens of thousands of acres of California farmland from production, has announced that it will immediately shut off the flow of contaminated irrigation water to the Kesterson National Wildlife Refuge near Los Banos, California.

"We have no choice but to take this action," Carol Hallett, a representative of Interior Secretary Donald P. Hodel, told a congressional panel Friday in Los Banos.

According to Interior officials, the action will make at least 42,000 acres (16,900 hectares) of farmland immediately unsuitable for agriculture.

It also raises doubt about the future of western San Joaquin Valley, where 1.5 million acres of California farmland are under irrigation. While 42,000 acres are immediately threatened, Interior Department geologists have estimated that almost all of it will need drainage if it is to remain productive.

The western San Joaquin valley is irrigated by water brought from the north by the federal Central Valley Project. Because clay beneath the soil prevents natural drainage, excess water, tainted with salts and a toxic mineral called selenium, must be shut back north.

Much of it drains into the Kesterson refuge, which is now so saturated with toxic substances that it kills birds that nest there. Despite a \$500,000 program designed to frighten waterfowl away, hundreds of birds have died from selenium poisoning or have produced grotesquely deformed chicks.

Secretary Hodel said in Washington that he had also ordered the Bureau of Reclamation to check drainage systems throughout its main irrigation projects.

The Kesterson refuge lies at the end of one of the bureau's most elaborate drainage systems, the San Luis Drain. The drainage project was halted more than 100 miles (160 kilometers) short of its proposed discharge point above San Francisco when federal construction funds ran out in the mid-1970s. Agricultural waste water originally destined for San Francisco Bay has been discharged into the refuge's 1,200-acre complex of ponds.

The refuge is so heavily contaminated with selenium that California officials last month declared it a toxic dump and ordered the Interior Department to clean it up within three years.

But Ms. Hallett, Mr. Hodel's representative, said Friday that the department had decided to act immediately because of the possibility of violations of international treaties intended to protect migratory waterfowl. Kesterson is in the middle of the Pacific Flyway, a path followed by millions of ducks, geese and other waterfowl during their seasonal shuttles between Canada and Mexico.

"There are conflicts between irrigation for the valley and the law against the taking of migratory birds," and resolving that conflict is a matter for Congress, she said.

The unexpected decision shocked members of a House Interior subcommittee, which was meeting in Los Banos at the request of its chairman, Representative George Miller, a Democrat of California.

"Imagine yourself in a hearing room packed with farm interests and farmers," said Albert Meyerhoff, an attorney for the Natural Resources Defense Council who was scheduled to testify at the hearing. "You could almost see it in midair, that hot potato flying across the hearing room."

In Washington, Interior officials hastened to brief California lawmakers on the decision, which is expected to cost from \$30 million to several hundred million dollars.

The action will require cutting off irrigation water to at least 42,000 acres adjacent to the San Luis Drain, closing the drain and plugging all the subterranean agricultural pipes that empty into it.

Crisis Highlights System's Weaknesses

(Continued from Page 1)

Other institutions who had thought their money was guaranteed perceived a new risk. The ripple continued to spread.

The risk had actually been there all along, but events had never alerted it to anybody's attention.

First, the fund was not large enough to survive the failure of the largest institution covered by its guarantees. Second, the process of trying to find a buyer for what is left of Home State highlighted the fact that, like the majority of thrift institutions across the country, it had many mortgages on its books with interest rates well below those on mortgages issued today.

If those mortgages, which are part of Home State's assets, have to be sold, their current value may be as much as \$100 million less than their face amount. As long as payments are being made on such loans, banks and savings and loans do not have to recognize such paper losses in calculating their income and net worth. However, if an institution goes under and its assets are sold, the losses do have to be acknowledged.

So, for perfectly understandable reasons, depositors have lost confidence in most of the 71 savings and loans that were not federally insured and want to get their money out. And the very act of their taking their money out, if they can, will force the institutions to close.

If every one of the savings and loans were to disappear, and depositors were to suffer even a sub-

stantial loss, the amount of money involved is not large enough to undermine directly the nation's financial system.

Nevertheless, officials at the Federal Reserve, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which oversees federally chartered savings and loans, and other regulatory agencies are concerned that the crisis in confidence not spill over into other parts of the financial system.

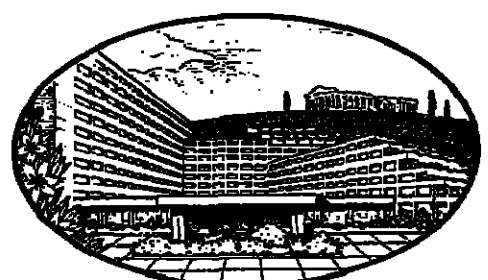
Nearly a year ago, the regulators faced a far more serious situation when the same sort of loss of confidence threatened Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. When news of large loan losses shook depositor confidence in that \$41-billion institution, the federal government was forced to bail it out.

Continental's collapse would have shaken the entire world. Therefore, the federal government stepped in to guarantee all of Continental's liabilities, from the large deposit to the smallest bill.

Continental has survived, as a much smaller bank, after large-scale infusions of federal credit and a transfer of billions of dollars worth of problem loans from its books to those of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

The remaining savings and loans in Ohio, whether federally- or state-chartered, have their deposits insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp., which ultimately can call on the U.S. Treasury for money to make good on any losses in accounts up to \$100,000.

In Athens
there's one luxury hotel the rest are judged by
**HOTEL ATHENAEUM
INTER-CONTINENTAL**



THE ADVANTAGE IS INTER-CONTINENTAL
INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTELS

89-93 Syngrou Avenue, (301) 902 3666 Telex 221554
For reservations call: London (01) 491 7181, Paris (01) 742-07-92,
your nearest Inter-Continental office or your usual travel agent.

"Why did KLM
win the 1984 Passenger
Service Award?"

"Try them!"

Air Transport World, the leading international airline magazine, has honoured KLM with its prestigious Passenger Service Award.

The jury praised KLM's long tradition in customer service, and in particular the innovations introduced to all classes in 1984.

We are proud of the honour. But we shall continue to serve you even better with more improvements in 1985. Test us, try us, fly us.

The Reliable Airline **KLM**
Royal Dutch Airlines

Maputo Seems to Have Gained Little by Pretoria Pact

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

CAPE TOWN — South Africa marked the first anniversary Saturday of a peace accord with Mozambique that has given the Marxist group little in return for helping South Africa undermine its most prominent external foe.

The agreement, called the Nkomati Accord after the border river, whose banks it was signed, committed the two ideological foes to withholding support for each other's insurgents. But the insurgency in Mozambique, which South Africa started sponsoring in 1980, and which it now says it has abandoned, has spread since the pact was signed to areas around the capital, Maputo.

Mozambique, meanwhile, aimed much criticism from other black-ruled African nations for signing the accord with its white-ruled neighbor and for carrying it

out by expelling all but a token representation of the African National Congress, the most active of the exiled groups seeking the violent overthrow of white minority rule.

At a news conference in Pretoria on Saturday, Foreign Minister R.F. Botha said counterfeits and "an international web of bankers, financiers and businessmen" were continuing to support the Mozambique insurgents, whose activities were supposed to wither after the nonaggression pact was signed in 1984.

In Maputo, the anniversary was marked by a widespread power failure, apparently the result of sabotage by the Mozambique National Resistance and timed to coincide with the anniversary. Western diplomats in Maputo said President Samora Machel of Mozambique had become increasingly bitter at South Africa's perceived

inability to halt the insurgency that has crippled his country's chances of recovering from a deep economic decline.

Shortly before the agreement was signed, Mozambique officials say, South Africa permitted thousands of trained rebels to infiltrate Mozambique with supplies of arms and ammunition. But since then, South Africa has repeatedly asserted that it is no longer supporting the rebels, who say they seek to replace Mr. Machel's government with a more democratic one. Mr. Botha said Saturday that the South African authorities were trying to halt unofficial supplies to the insurgents.

Referring to the Mozambique authorities, Mr. Botha said, "It's clear to me that they are still very suspicious that Renamo is being supplied with arms and equipment from South Africa, Malawi, even Kenya." Renamo is the acronym of the rebel movement.

The South African police, he said, had established that a gang in Johannesburg had been printing counterfeit U.S. dollars and South African rand to pay for such smuggled goods as diamonds, emeralds and ivory from Mozambique. Mr. Botha added that perhaps aircraft bringing smuggled goods out of Mozambique were also flying in arms and other supplies for the rebels.

South Africa, he said, set up a radar last week along the long border to monitor unscheduled flights.

Officials here have suggested that Portuguese and Brazilian-based figures are involved in continued support for the rebels, using relay points in Malawi and the Comoros Islands. There has been no explanation why South Africa's pervasive security police have been unable to detect unofficial supply lines starting in South Africa.

Magnus Malan flew to Maputo on Thursday to try to salvage the accord.

Ex-Captives in Johannesburg
The Red Cross flew 27 prisoners freed by Angolan guerrillas to a tearful welcome in South Africa from friends and relatives. Reuters reported Saturday from Johannesburg.

The captives — 17 Filipinos, five Portuguese, three Britons and two Americans — had been seized by guerrillas of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, in raids on diamond mines in northeast Angola last year.

UNITA released them in headquarters at Jamba in southern Angola, and the International Committee of the Red Cross flew them to Johannesburg. The five Portuguese were unexpectedly added to the group who were released, Red Cross officials said.



A community leader at Crossroads squatter camp in South Africa, Samuel Langa, holds the coffin of 6-month-old Amanda Faniso, who was buried Saturday, along with another infant and four adults. The families said that the infants died from inhaling tear gas during clashes with police last month at the squatter camp, near Cape Town. The others were shot.

Hassan May Have Won Libya Gamble

Morocco Has Moved Closer to Qadhafi and Kept U.S. Aid

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

RABAT, Morocco — On the eve of recent events, King Hassan II of Morocco has won a high-stakes political gamble: that he would be able to move closer to Libya without jeopardizing his country's close military and economic ties with the United States.

The Reagan administration was also ahead last August when Morocco, a conservative North African kingdom that traditionally has played a moderating role in Arab politics, signed a "treaty of union" with Colonel Muammar Qadhafi's Libya, viewed by Washington as a nation that encourages international terrorism.

There was talk in Washington of punishing King Hassan by cutting American military and economic assistance to Morocco, which has been embroiled in a costly, 10-year war against guerrillas of the Polisario Front in the Western Sahara.

Less than eight months later, Moroccan officials are congratulating themselves that no U.S. aid program has been adversely affected. The Reagan administration has signaled its intention to maintain good relations with Morocco by

dispatching a string of high-level emissaries to Hassan.

The United States was the only country to be represented at the annual feast of allegiance to the Moroccan throne earlier this month by three presidential envoys: Jesse J. Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. representative to the United Nations, General Vernon A. Walters, her designated replacement, and Joseph V. Reed, the U.S. ambassador in Rabat.

The latest American gestures toward Hassan reflect both the U.S. view of the strategic importance of Morocco and the practical difficulties involved in carrying out the Reagan administration's policy of diplomatically isolating Colonel Qadhafi.

In the past year, the leaders of three West European countries allied to the United States — France, Italy and Greece — have had personal dealings with the mercurial Libyan leader.

Questioned about U.S. unhappiness with the Moroccan-Libyan treaty of union, Hassan replied sharply: "Before being a friend of the United States, I am first of all the king of Morocco."

Senior Moroccan officials argue that the main purpose of last year's

agreement with Libya was to strengthen Morocco's hand in its war against the Algerian-backed Polisario Front. Libya was once a major supplier of arms and funds to the Polisario guerrillas, who have set up their own Saharan Arab Democratic Republic.

By agreeing to the treaty of union, in practice a politically loose federation that allows for economic and cultural cooperation, Hassan has managed to tilt the regional balance of power in his favor. Until last August, Algeria seemed to be succeeding in its aim of outmaneuvering Morocco by concluding alliances with Tunisia and Mauritania.

Asserting that a "misunderstanding" with the United States over the treaty with Libya had been cleared up, Hassan said that "anybody can see that in the application of this agreement, neither Libya nor Morocco has given up their policies nor renounced their previous friendships."

Some political analysts in Rabat said the shock that Hassan produced in Washington by failing to give the United States warning of his opening toward Libya could have worked to his advantage here. It was seen as a way of demonstrating that, although his government is closely identified with the West, he is in no way an American puppet.

Moroccan officials made clear that the king intends to go through with the second stage of the treaty of union that includes the setting up of a joint secretariat and parliament. Hassan is expected to visit the Libyan capital, Tripoli, within the next few weeks.

Under a joint military protocol negotiated in 1982, the United States has the right to use two Moroccan air bases for its Rapid Deployment Force in the event of an international crisis such as a sudden flare-up in the Gulf. Moroccan beaches are used for joint military exercises involving both Moroccan troops and U.S. forces stationed in Europe.

Occupying a strategic position controlling the southern approaches to the Strait of Gibraltar, Morocco has opened its ports to visits by the U.S. fleet.



King Hassan II of Morocco, front right, visiting Morocco's Saharan defensive wall near Bou Craa for the first time.

Charles Z. Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency, recently took formal possession of the site of a new transmitting station for the Voice of America in Tangiers. U.S. officials said it will be the largest such facility in the noncommunist world.

Hassan Visits Front

King Hassan visited Morocco's front-line defenses in the Western Sahara on Saturday, near a spot where Polisario guerrillas said they killed more than 100 Moroccan troops in late February. Reuters reported from Rabat.

It was the king's first visit to the front line in the conflict with the Polisario Front, which is fighting Morocco for independence of the former Spanish colony.

Hassan inspected the line 25 miles (40 kilometers) south of the

phosphate mines of Bou Craa. He visited underground posts where electronic sensors monitor guerrilla movements in the desert, the local field headquarters and trenches and support bases.

China Becomes Cautious In Its Policy on Change

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

BEIJING — After one of the most ambitious years of change China has seen since 1949, an air of caution has begun to set in, suggesting renewed opposition to the drive to free the nation's life from ideological rigidities.

In the past week, Deng Xiaoping, the 80-year-old pragmatist who has turned much of Mao Zedong's legacy upside down, has pulled in his horns. In a speech published earlier this month he called for a general attack on "capitalist thinking" and reminded people that whatever form the current economic changes might take, "the ultimate goal is to implement communism."

Abandoning the almost breezy tone he adopted on the matter five months ago, when he said that if some "capitalist stuff" got into the country, it could do little harm, Mr. Deng said at a conference on scientific work that the time for idle speeches was over.

"There are people who fear that China could become capitalist," he said. "This fear is not without foundation. We must address their concern in deeds, not just empty talk."

Since then, there have been speeches by his associates on a similar theme. In each case, the concern has been about Bo Yibo, one of Mr. Deng's closest allies, called "a new evil wind" — a wave of corruption that has accompanied the economic changes and was implicitly acknowledged by Mr. Deng in his speech as a threat to his program of relaxation.

The Chinese leaders insist that they will stand by the economic changes, which emphasize local initiative, some free enterprise and foreign investment. But signs of a

pullback in other areas have persuaded Western diplomats that the Deng group wants to pre-empt any opposition that may coalesce into a broad attack on the leadership and its policies.

If this interpretation is correct, there could be a chill as Mr. Deng fights to keep ahead of a "leftist" faction in the ruling Politburo that has not been at ease with his open-door policy.

Opponents last put him on the defensive with a "spiritual pollution" campaign in the fall of 1983, stirring zealotry that had vigilantes searching intellectuals' homes for foreign books and stopping women in the street to break the heels off their Western-style shoes.

Deng Xiaoping brought the campaign to a halt after a few months, and Deng Liqun, the party propagandist behind it, virtually disappeared. Last week, he was back in circulation, telling young people to take the crackdown seriously.

Not long before, a prominent "leftist" in the Politburo, Hu Qiaomu, was in Fujian Province telling workers that it was wrong to be seized with the spirit of "getting rich," which is precisely what Deng Xiaoping has urged.

What set off the latest alarm in the Deng Xiaoping camp was the upsurge of financial skulduggery among middle-level officials such as factory managers, army officers and local party and government officials.

Mr. Bo, who is the principal watchdog over matters of corruption and discipline, has spoken of an epidemic of officials setting up dummy companies to trade in state property, engaging in illegal foreign currency dealings, and taking kickbacks for handing out jobs, promotions and unearned wage increases.

Whenever a "leftist" wind blows in China, social and cultural life are early casualties, and so it has been this time. Two weeks ago, a decree proscribed the boom in lotteries, saying that they had "corroded people's minds" and encouraged the idea that it was possible to get rich without working for it.

The first signs of a crackdown on the Western-style dancing that has swept the country followed, with articles warning against disco dancing and other styles that involved "vulgar" movements.

DOONESBURY



WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

20 h. Diner dansant
Champagne et Revue
440 F
22 h et 0 h
Champagne et Revue
300 F
PRIX NETS
SERVICE COMPRIS

BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE

"Europe's Best View"

PROGRAM, MONDAY 18th MARCH	UK TIMES
13.30 FAMILY	18.00 THE LUCY SHOW
14.30 STAR FLEET	18.30 THE GREATEST AMERICAN HERO
15.00 SKY TRAX 1	19.30 VEGAS
15.45 SKY TRAX 2	20.00 THE UNTOUCHABLES
16.30 SKY TRAX 3	21.05 ICE HOCKEY
17.30 MR. ED	22.10 SKY TRAX

SKY CHANNEL TV ADVERTISING SELLS PRODUCTS FAST-FOR MORE INFORMATION, RATES, MARKETING & AUDIENCE DATA CONTACT THE SALES DEPARTMENT. SKY CHANNEL, SATELLITE TELEVISION PLC TEL: LONDON (01) 636 4077 TELEX 268943

In Muscat
our luxury is rivalled only
by our spectacular setting.

MUSCAT
INTER-CONTINENTAL
HOTEL

THE ADVANTAGE IS INTER-CONTINENTAL
INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTELS

Muttrah, P.O. Box 7398, Telex: 5491
For reservations call your nearest Inter-Continental sales office.
There are also superb Inter-Continental Hotels in Abu Dhabi, Al Ain, Amman, Bahrain, Dubai, Riyadh, Taif and over 80 cities around the world.

HUNGARY A CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

SPONSORED BY
THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
Budapest, June 13-14, 1985

The International Herald Tribune conference on "Trade and Investment Opportunities in Hungary" will be of keen interest to any executive concerned about future economic relations between East and West. The conference provides an extraordinary opportunity for business leaders to examine how the Hungarian government is approaching questions of domestic and international economic relations and offers Western executives an unusual occasion for direct contact with business leaders from Eastern Europe. Senior executives wishing to register for the conference should complete and return the coupon below.

JUNE 13 Keynote Address: Mr. József Molnár, Deputy Prime Minister The Economic Outlook Professor József Bogár, Director, Institute of World Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Foreign Trade Mr. István Török, Secretary of State for Foreign Trade The Five Year Plan Dr. János Horváth, Secretary of State, National Planning Board Afternoon Address Dr. Armand Hammer, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Occidental Petroleum Corporation Investment Incentives and Tax Free Zones Dr. Péter Medgyessy, Deputy Minister of Finance Banquet Mr. Sándor Demicsák, General Manager, Hungarian Foreign Trading Bank	JUNE 14 The Banking System Mr. János Fekete, First Deputy President, National Bank of Hungary Western Banking and Hungary Mr. Gabriel Eichler, Vice President and General Manager, Bank of America N.T., Vienna Industrial Outlook Mr. Ferenc Horváth, Secretary of State for Industry Panel of Hungarian Industrialists Afternoon Address Professor Richard Portes, Director, Centre for Economic Policy Research, London Joint Ventures Mr. László Borbély, Director General, Department for International Monetary Affairs, Ministry of Finance Panel of Foreign Companies Moderator: Mr. Tamas Beck, President, Hungarian Chamber of Commerce
--	---

REGISTRATION INFORMATION

The conference will be held at the Hotel Hyatt House, 73 and 74, A. Block of 1000 rooms, reserved for the exclusive use of the conference. For details please contact the registration office.

Phone: (01) 262-1111, (01) 262-1112, (01) 262-1113, (01) 262-1114, (01) 262-1115, (01) 262-1116, (01) 262-1117, (01) 262-1118, (01) 262-1119, (01) 262-1120, (01) 262-1121, (01) 262-1122, (01) 262-1123, (01) 262-1124, (01) 262-1125, (01) 262-1126, (01) 262-1127, (01) 262-1128, (01) 262-1129, (01) 262-1130, (01) 262-1131, (01) 262-1132, (01) 262-1133, (01) 262-1134, (01) 262-1135, (01) 262-1136, (01) 262-1137, (01) 262-1138, (01) 262-1139, (01) 262-1140, (01) 262-1141, (01) 262-1142, (01) 262-1143, (01) 262-1144, (01) 262-1145, (01) 262-1146, (01) 262-1147, (01) 262-1148, (01) 262-1149, (01) 262-1150, (01) 262-1151, (01) 262-1152, (01) 262-1153, (01) 262-1154, (01) 262-1155, (01) 262-1156, (01) 262-1157, (01) 262-1158, (01) 262-1159, (01) 262-1160, (01) 262-1161, (01) 262-1162, (01) 262-1163, (01) 262-1164, (01) 262-1165, (01) 262-1166, (01) 262-1167, (01) 262-1168, (01) 262-1169, (01) 262-1170, (01) 262-1171, (01) 262-1172, (01) 262-1173, (01) 262-1174, (01) 262-1175, (01) 262-1176, (01) 262-1177, (01) 262-1178, (01) 262-1179, (01) 262-1180, (01) 262-1181, (01) 262-1182, (01) 262-1183, (01) 262-1184, (01) 262-1185, (01) 262-1186, (01) 262-1187, (01) 262-1188, (01) 262-1189, (01) 262-1190, (01) 262-1191, (01) 262-1192, (01) 262-1193, (01) 262-1194, (01) 262-1195, (01) 262-1196, (01) 262-1197, (01) 262-1198, (01) 262-1199, (01) 262-1200, (01) 262-1201, (01) 262-1202, (01) 262-1203, (01) 262-1204, (01) 262-1205, (01) 262-1206, (01) 262-1207, (01) 262-1208, (01) 262-1209, (01) 262-1210, (01) 262-1211, (01) 262-1212, (01) 262-1213, (01) 262-1214, (01) 262-1215, (01) 262-1216, (01) 262-1217, (01) 262-1218, (01) 262-1219, (01) 262-1220, (01) 262-1221, (01) 262-1222, (01) 262-1223, (01) 262-1224, (01) 262-1225, (01) 262-1226, (01) 262-1227, (01) 262-1228, (01) 262-1229, (01) 262-1230, (01) 262-1231, (01) 262-1232, (01) 262-1233, (01) 262-1234, (01) 262-1235, (01) 262-1236, (01) 262-1237, (01) 262-1238, (01) 262-1239, (01) 262-1240, (01) 262-1241, (01) 262-1242, (01) 262-1243, (01) 262-1244, (01) 262-1245, (01) 262-1246, (01) 262-1247, (01) 262-1248, (01) 262-1249, (01) 262-1250, (01) 262-1251, (01) 262-1252, (01) 262-1253, (01) 262-1254, (01) 262-1255, (01) 262-1256, (01) 262-1257, (01) 262-1258, (01) 262-1259, (01) 262-1260, (01) 262-1261, (01) 262-1262, (01) 262-1263, (01) 262-1264, (01) 262-1265, (01) 262-1266, (01) 262-1267, (01) 262-1268, (01) 262-1269, (01) 262-1270, (01) 262-1271, (01) 262-1272, (01) 262-1273, (01) 262-1274, (01) 262-1275, (01) 262-1276, (01) 262-1277, (01) 262-1278, (01) 262-1279, (01) 262-1280, (01) 262-1281, (01) 262-1282, (01) 262-1283, (01) 262-1284, (01) 262-1285, (01) 262-1286, (01) 262-1287, (01) 262-1288, (01) 262-1289, (01) 262-1290, (01) 262-1291, (01) 262-1292, (01) 262-1293, (01) 262-1294, (01) 262-1295, (01) 262-1296, (01) 262-1297, (01) 262-1298, (01) 262-1299, (01) 262-1300, (01) 262-1301, (01) 262-1302, (01) 262-1303, (01) 262-1304, (01) 262-1305, (01) 262-1306, (01) 262-1307, (01) 262-1308, (01) 262-1309, (01) 262-1310, (01) 262-1311, (01) 262-1312, (01) 262-1313, (01) 262-1314, (01) 262-1315, (01) 262-1316, (01) 262-1317, (01) 262-1318, (01) 262-1319, (01) 262-1320, (01) 262-1321, (01) 262-1322, (01) 262-1323, (01) 262-1324, (01) 262-1325, (01) 262-1326, (01) 262-1327, (01) 262-1328, (01) 262-1329, (01) 262-1330, (01) 262-1331, (01) 262-1332, (01) 262-1333, (01) 262-1334, (01) 262-1335, (01) 262-1336, (01) 262-1337, (01) 262-1338, (01) 262-1339, (01) 262-1340, (01) 262-1341, (01) 262-1342, (01) 262-1343, (01) 262-1344, (01) 262-1345, (01) 262-1346, (01) 262-1347, (01) 262-1348, (01) 262-1349, (01) 262-1350, (01) 262-1351, (01) 262-1352, (01) 262-1353, (01) 262-1354, (01) 262-1355, (01) 262-1356, (01) 262-1357, (01) 262-1358, (01) 262-1359, (01) 262-1360, (01) 262-1361, (01) 262-1362, (01) 262-1363, (01) 262-1364, (01) 262-1365, (01) 262-1366, (01) 262-1367, (01) 262-1368, (01) 262-1369, (01) 262-1370, (01) 262-1371, (01) 262-1372, (01) 262-1373, (01) 262-1374, (01) 262-1375, (01) 262-1376, (01) 262-1377, (01) 262-1378, (01) 262-1379, (01) 262-1380, (01) 262-1381, (01) 262-1382, (01) 262-1383, (01) 262-1384, (01) 262-1385, (01) 262-1386, (01) 262-1387, (01) 262-1388, (01) 262-1389, (01) 262-1390, (01) 262-1391, (01) 262-1392, (01) 262-1393, (01) 262-1394, (01) 262-1395, (01) 262-1396, (01) 262-1397, (01) 262-1398, (01) 262-1399, (01) 262-1400, (01) 262-1401, (01) 262-1402, (01) 262-1403, (01) 262-1404, (01) 262-1405, (01) 262-1406, (01) 262-1407, (01) 262-1408, (01) 262-1409, (01) 262-1410, (01) 262-1411, (01) 262-1412, (01) 262-1413, (01) 262-1414, (01) 262-1415, (01) 262-1416, (01) 262-1417, (01) 262-1418, (01) 262-1419, (01) 262-1420, (01) 262-1421, (01) 262-1422, (01) 262-1423, (01) 262-1424, (01) 262-1425, (01) 262-1426, (01) 262-1427, (01) 262-1428, (01) 262-1429, (01) 262-1430, (01) 262-1431, (01) 262-1432, (01) 262-1433, (01) 262-1434, (01) 262-1435, (01) 262-1436, (01) 262-1437, (01) 262-1438, (01) 262-1439, (01) 262-1440, (01) 262-1441, (01) 262-1442, (01) 262-1443, (01) 262-1444, (01) 262-1445, (01) 262-1446, (01) 262-1447, (01) 262-1448, (01) 262-1449, (01) 262-1450, (01) 262-1451, (01) 262-1452, (01) 262-1453, (01) 262-1454, (01) 262-1455, (01) 262-1456, (01) 262-1457, (01) 262-1458, (01) 262-1459, (01) 262-1460, (01) 262-1461, (01) 262-1462, (01) 262-1463, (01) 262-1464, (01) 262-1465, (01) 262-1466, (01) 262-1467, (01) 262-1468, (01) 262-1469, (01) 262-1470, (01) 262-1471, (01) 262-1472, (01) 262-1473, (01) 262-1474, (01) 262-1475, (01) 262-1476, (01) 262-1477, (01) 262-1478, (01) 262-1479, (01) 262-1480, (01) 262-1481, (01) 262-1482, (01) 262-1483, (01) 262-1484, (01) 262-1485, (01) 262-1486, (01) 262-1487, (01) 262-1488, (01) 262-1489, (01) 262-1490, (01) 262-1491, (01) 262-1492, (01) 262-1493, (01) 262-1494, (01) 262-1495, (01) 262-1496, (01) 262-1497, (01) 262-1498, (01) 262-1499, (01) 262-1500, (01) 262-1501, (01) 262-1502, (01) 262-1503, (01) 262-1504, (01) 262-1505, (01) 262-1506, (01) 262-1507, (01) 262-1508, (01) 262-1509, (01) 262-1510, (01) 262-1511, (01) 262-1512, (01) 262-1513, (01) 262-1514, (01) 262-1515, (01) 262-1516, (01) 262-1517, (01) 262-1518, (01) 262-1

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The 'New Soviet Man'

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev vows to get the Soviet Union moving again, even to produce a "profound transformation" by the year 2000. A bare five years after becoming the Politburo's youngest member, he is its undisputed leader. He promises to redesign the economy and "the entire system of social relations" so as "to enter the new millennium as a great and flourishing state." Better than the name, it's pronounced Gorbach-CHAYEV.

In its ignorance about him, the world dwells on his age; he just turned 54. It is the only fact that even the Soviet people possess. How did this Stavropol party boss ascend to Moscow in a single leap in 1978? And how, while supervising agriculture in its most disastrous years, did he persuade the party's fading old men to leave him in charge of everything? The tale implies extraordinary gifts.

Mr. Gorbachev also dwells on his age. He knows that the Soviet people, who can vote only by registering their morale, yearn to be led out of stagnation. To a dispirited work force, he exudes energy and purpose. To a calloused bureaucracy, he emphasizes his staying power. To disillusioned Marxists, he pledges to revive the Soviet model, "not by force of arms but by force of example."

His age matters because he has the time to amass enormous power and to dominate the Soviet world for the rest of the century.

Age matters in another sense. Mikhail Gorbachev was a teen-ager in World War II and a law student when Stalin's terror ended. Neither disaster touched his career. In his formative years, the Soviet pendulum swung from Nikita Khrushchev's imperious but creative assault on backwardness to Leonid Brezhnev's stable but stolid oligarchy.

Presumably that swing taught two great lessons: first, that the Soviet Union is a remarkably rich and resilient society, capable of enormous feats of survival and recovery. But second, that the centralized Soviet system keeps oscillating between an overbearing one-man rule and a stultifying collective that is dominated by massive bureaucracies.

Mr. Gorbachev's code words for the successful growth of the past and the unmet demands of the future are "extensive" and "intensive" development. By extensive development he means the past investments of land, capital and labor in extravagant amounts to boost production of grain and steel, to tradi-

tion and make it a military superpower. Though wasteful and often cruel, these methods brought dramatic results. But no longer.

For the post-industrial era, Mr. Gorbachev wants "intensive" development, meaning a burst of creativity shaped by modern management, science and technology. For despite huge annual investments, productivity and living standards have been declining. Farmers cannot feed the cities, or even their own livestock. Civilian industry cannot meet the demand for decent clothes and durables. Every factory bonus only increases the number of rubles chasing imported shoes or refrigerators.

The Soviet citizen, generally submissive to paternalistic government, has had only one way to rebel: by investing ever more time and money in private or illegal transactions.

Peasants struggle to open markets with the yield of their private plots. A fifth of the nation's crops and a third of its livestock come from that 3 percent of the land. City folks steal away from work to hunt necessities in the black market. Cooking and shopping are sheer drudgery for working women. And after a now-exhausted government effort to build low-cost housing, one family in five still must share a kitchen and bath with another. Even some Soviet analysts now dare to blame the system. It lacks free-market measures for goods and labor and thus destroys incentives, initiative and flexibility. And central planning, though it preserves political control, cannot cope with the tastes of 275 million consumers.

Mr. Gorbachev wants "questing and creativity, sensitivity to new phenomena and processes, the decisive eradication of formalism, red tape and idle talk." But can he permit decision-making to pass out of the party's control? Does he dare reduce excessive food subsidies and military budgets to invest in his high-technology vision? Can he take from the privileged elites to invigorate the masses?

The Bolsheviks born before the 1917 Revolution set out to provide so well that they would produce a "new Soviet man," cheerfully serving society and needing little government to coerce or inspire him. Now the boldest new Soviet man they could find inherits an authoritarian, sullen and woefully underdeveloped society. The vision and the system are no longer compatible. Which will be served?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

How About a Tariff?

As the U.S. Congress desperately tries to bring the budget deficit down, the delectable idea of taxing foreigners gets to shimmer on the horizon. How to tax them? By collecting large duties on the goods they sell to Americans. Imports last year came to \$340 billion, and a tax of, say, 20 percent would raise a swinging sum of money. As the case for this gigantic tariff goes, the foreigners selling these goods are making high profits because of the dollar's high exchange rate, and thus would be glad to absorb the tariff without raising their prices. An inviting proposition, no?

No. This is a poisonous idea that promises real damage to the American economy. But it is seductive, and it is beginning to circulate widely in Washington. In response, the Institute for International Economics convened a group of politicians and economists recently to examine the proposal. One conclusion that emerged was that the consequences of a high U.S. tariff would be extremely unpredictable. The costs, and where they might actually lie, cannot be calculated reliably.

As the proposal is now circulating, with no very clear sponsorship, it calls for a tax on imports at 20 percent for one year, fading away to zero over the following two years. The logic is that the temporary character of the tax would induce foreigners to pay it rather than

passing it on to their American customers. But as logic goes, that is pretty poor. If the tariff were understood by everyone to be temporary, no one would have any reason to adjust to it. After three years the country would be back where it began, with U.S. trade as far out of balance as ever, the revenues gone, and the budget deficits still gaping.

Applying the tariff indiscriminately to all imports would be, in any case, impossible. It would be a wretched act, amounting to a declaration of economic war, to levy it on goods coming from Canada and Mexico, whose economies are deeply intertwined with the U.S. economy. It would be unconscionable to levy it on developing countries. For the best of reasons the list of exemptions would have to be long, and it would grow rapidly.

If a temporary tariff is a delusion, how about a permanent tariff? That points to a path the United States has traveled before. When Franklin D. Roosevelt was running for president in 1932, he denounced the Smoot-Hawley Tariff of 1930 as a major contributor to the Depression. He was right about that. Current developments keep reminding one that there is now a generation of politicians who do not remember the Depression and how the world fell into it.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

The Enduring Soviet System

With Mr. Gorbachev, another type of leader rises to the top — cultured, more disposed to accept change, more open to the world. But it matters little. Mr. Chernenko was barely seen for almost a year, but the war in Afghanistan continued, worsened even, and the deployment of SS-20 missiles went on uninterrupted. At the top of the Soviet Union is a new man, but the Soviet system remains.

—Gazet van Antwerpen (Antwerp).

Papandreou's High-Wire Act

So far, [Andreas] Papandreou's bark has proved worse than his bite. The Greek prime

minister has sailed at Washington, NATO and the European Community, disrupted delicate community agreements and threatened worse, but signed a five-year extension of the agreement for U.S. military bases, permitted port visits by the 6th Fleet and insisted, recently, that he has no intention of quitting the alliance. He has seemed like a high-wire artist without an umbrella — thrashing the air to keep balance, perhaps driven to some of his more outrageous statements by internal party pressures, most likely from the left. His record is littered with gratuitous comments and abrasive positions. But responding to Mr. Papandreou in kind only seems to raise the risk of more bark with more bite.

—The Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR MARCH 18 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Roosevelt Praises a New Sudan
KHARTOUM, Sudan — In a speech at the Sudan Club [on March 16], former President Theodore Roosevelt paid a warm tribute to the work of British officials in the Sudan. Nothing on his African trip, he said, had impressed him so much as the marvelous change in the Nile Provinces during the last twelve years. Great Britain, by undertaking the task of civilizing a country laid waste by a tyranny, had proved herself true to her great imperial traditions. No country was fit to be called great which hesitated to do work for mankind. He referred to his own efforts regarding the Panama Canal and spoke humorously of the opposition to him when he started on his trip and when Wall Street hoped that "every lion might do its duty," but said he had come through safe.

1935: Hitler Reinstates Conscriptio
BERLIN — For the first time since 1914, the pre-war military pomp of Germany was reviewed in the square in front of the former Kaiser's palace [on March 17] when Adolf Hitler held a review of all the units of the Reich army that he has once more put on a basis of universal compulsory military service. It was a double ceremony, Nazi Germany observing a day of mourning for 2,000,000 war dead, as well as a day of rejoicing over the rebirth of the old military system. At a memorial service, General von Blomberg, Minister of War, repudiated the charge that Germany was animated by aggressive motives in restoring conscription. "We Germans," he said, "need no revenge. Europe has become too small for a battlefield for a second World War."

Mubarak: A Needed Plunge Into Cold Diplomatic Waters

By Abba Eban

The writer, who was Israeli foreign minister from 1966 to 1974, is currently the chairman of the Knesset's Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defense.

TEL AVIV — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's recent proposals for direct talks between Israel and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation do not bring an Arab-Israeli peace into early prospect, but they have at least induced mobility in what had been a frozen situation.

Since the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty in March 1979, there has been no effective diplomacy in this part of the Middle East. Nothing good can come from continuing passivity. Experience proves that prolonged deadlock is more likely to explode into war than to evolve into peace. Mr. Mubarak has broken the barrier of a perilous silence.

The reappearance of Egypt in the center of the arena is in itself a significant gain. History, geography, demographic weight, military power, cultural influence and diplomatic seniority have all given Egypt the central place in Arab politics. It is the solid centerpiece of the Arab world. Without it the region falls into fragments. There was a tentative, marginal air about the diplomacy of the past few years, during which we groped for solutions while Egypt remained on the distant sidelines. All major movements of Arab policy toward Israel since 1948, whether for war, armistice, conciliation or peace, have been initiated by Egypt. It is unlikely that there will be a breakthrough on Israeli-Palestinian relations if Cairo reverts to apathy and inaction.

It would be unfortunate if Mr. Mubarak's initiative, having been welcomed by Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel, were now to be eroded by Jordanian hesitations, Palestinian fundamentalism or a weakening of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

The virtue of the Egyptian president's formula lies in its simplicity — its practical proposal for a direct procedure under which Egypt, Israel, the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation would meet in Cairo or elsewhere. Mr. Mubarak, like Anwar Sadat before him, has broken out of the procedural maze in which we had wandered.

There has been a tedious process of "pre-negotiation" that has effectively prevented real negotiation. The parties have been subjected to a lengthy interrogation about what they would do if they reached the table.

Did they "accept" — as the faithful "accept" a theological dispensation — United Nations Security Council Resolution 242?

What did Israel mean by "secure boundaries," and what, if anything, did the Arabs mean when they spoke of a "just and durable peace"? Who recognized whom?

Did the Arabs recognize what has correspondingly been described as "Israel's right to exist"? (As if the oldest of nations and one of the veterans of the modern community of sovereign states needs to condition its "right to exist" on someone else's recognition.) Who, apart from the Middle Eastern parties, would take part in the dialogue? Where would it take place and who would preside?

This exegetical exercise has rolled on for years, producing a vast documentary literature and some learned and monumentally useless doctoral dissertations. When an Egyptian

leader proposes a compact, lean, operative formula — a direct proposal of a meeting — with a minimum of accompanying rhetoric, he helps us to breathe freely again.

If the complex issues in contention can be solved at all, they will be solved by the parties face to face in the course of negotiation, not in advance of it. Negotiation has a dynamic influence. It does not merely photograph existing positions; it often changes them. Egypt and Israel have achieved harmonies and balances that would never have come to expression without direct encounter.

President Reagan and his secretary of state, George Shultz, are quite right in insisting on such direct negotiation as a condition for playing a role. The Americans would help no one by playing intermediary. If the Palestinians cannot qualify for U.S. acceptance, they are hardly likely to be congenial for discourse with Israel.

It is up to President Mubarak and King Hussein of Jordan to grapple with the problem of forming a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation with which Washington and Jerusalem would find it possible to hold dialogue. And in the meantime, the substantive issues should be left for the negotiating table.

The Israeli government is committed to the letter and spirit of the Camp David accord in its relations with Egypt — and would undoubtedly follow that agreement in determining its negotiating positions with Jordan. But

there is no disposition in Israel today to demand Jordanian fidelity to Camp David as a condition for negotiation.

Camp David proposes autonomy as an interim device. It does not dictate any permanent solution. That is open to four-party negotiation — between Egypt, Jordan, Israel and the Palestinians.

There is ample ground here for a serious dialogue between Israel, Jordan and the Palestinians, with Egypt and the United States playing a catalytic role. There should be a sense of urgency. Options that are open today may be less so in the future. It is sometimes necessary to plunge into cold water without testing the temperature endlessly in advance. It will not become warmer and more inviting with the passage of further time.

Egypt's role is enhanced, above all, by the courage and decisiveness of its decision for peace five years ago. Israelis, in particular, must understand the weight and meaning of this — for it must serve as a motive for further concession and compromise.

Nations do not give up solid positions to move onto shifting sands. The absence of commercial, cultural and, above all, human relations between Israelis and Egyptians is today a needless obstacle to negotiation on other issues. Mr. Mubarak may have learned in Washington and elsewhere that action by him in this domain would help significantly to encourage progress toward a regional settlement. He has already done much for those on every side of the Middle Eastern spectrum who prefer movement toward peace to an illusory "stability."

The New York Times.

Gorbachev Unsettles Washington

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Moscow after Chernenko is bound to be a lively place. Washington after Chernenko is more subdued. The town is a bit on edge, waiting to feel out Mikhail Gorbachev, and sensing in the accession of a younger and more vigorous man — one who is going to be around for a while — that something important in the whole Soviet-American equation has changed.

So it has. The easy life is over. Even while the Reagan team complained that the Kremlin's turnover and deprecatingly denied the United States an interlocutor, it enjoyed the fact and appearance of weak Soviet leadership. The Soviet political system, by keeping a series of dying old men in high office, was proving the administration's basic ideological contention that communism is bankrupt — a system run by a selfish elite and fit only for the ashheap of history, as President Reagan put it. A system that can degenerate a 54-year-old comrade may be no less bankrupt, but one cannot prove it so easily.

Meanwhile, three Soviet successions in 28 months have drawn American attention from the ostensibly permanent and determining essences of the Soviet system to the personal variables of its leaders. There are certain comforts in dealing with a known system, no matter how bankrupt and "evil" you believe it to be. These have been replaced by the uncertainties of dealing with a particular person, Mr. Gorbachev, who, even before he has done anything, has been endowed with a capacity to do more than his recent predecessors.

It is worth recalling the quiet little jolt that Yuri Andropov gave Washington when, taking over from Leo-



AND I DON'T
WANT TO HEAR
ANY MORE JOKES
ABOUT OLD
LEADERS!

nid Brezhnev, he threw out some hints of flexibility in a few sticky foreign-policy areas and launched a campaign of anti-corruption and workplace discipline. Andropov lasted only for a few months, but the point is that, for all the vaunted immobility of the system, there is always room for initiative, for quick fixes by the new man on the scene.

There is also room for darker clouds to spread across the U.S. scene. Budget deficits pushing past \$200 billion and trade imbalances pushing toward that level have provoked widespread fears — though not, evidently, in the Oval Office — of economic redistribution. This could take some of the edge off the administration's easy assumptions of the naturalness of U.S. progress and the superiority of the American way.

The Soviet change, moreover, costs Mr. Reagan overnight a subtle psychological advantage that has flowed from past comparisons of Soviet and American leadership. He has been, by and large, the bright exception to

the rule of fading 70-year-olds. Now he may be seen as a man who is rather old for his job, faced by a man of appropriate years.

But there is more. Just a few days ago, the administration appeared — to itself, certainly — to be in a position of hard-won and unprecedented advantage. Technologically, economically and politically, it was on a roll, entering a critical forum — the Geneva talks — at a moment when the Soviet Union was lagging, though far from crippled, in all those categories. In nearly 20 years Washington had not come up to a negotiation with more reason for confidence.

Broadly, its choice was whether to step on the gas and attempt to set the evident American advantage in strategic concrete, with an agreement if possible, without one if necessary, or whether to throttle back a bit and offer Moscow an arrangement that, if it "took," would reflect a certain rigidity but agreed parity and would head in the direction of a general settling down. The administration's determi-

nation to push "star wars" to the hilt seemed to point to the first choice.

If there were reason to question the administration's approach earlier, there is further reason now that Mr. Gorbachev has arrived. Any American inclination to take advantage of Soviet troubles needs to be measured against the possibility that Moscow's troubles may not be that disabling.

In the 1970s, Arnold Horelick observes, the United States was distracted, the Soviet Union got greedy, and this produced an American backlash: Ronald Reagan.

It could happen in reverse, he warns, adding, "Don't kick a superpower when it is down." With the measure of change now possible in Moscow, that warning must be updated a bit: Don't kick a superpower when it may be getting up.

I do not see that the Reagan administration has yet come to this sort of review. But it does seem to me the main task that Mr. Gorbachev's promotion poses to Washington.

The Washington Post.

Papandreou: Substance Behind His Shadow Play

By Panayote E. Dimitras

NEW YORK — The resignation last week of Greece's president, Constantine Caramanlis, after he had, in effect, been pushed out of office by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, raises troubling questions about the political future of Greece.

Many Americans are confused and unsettled by Mr. Papandreou's anti-Western rhetoric. What they do not understand is that he is — and has to be — a skillful tightrope walker.

Greece, dependent for its survival on military aid and private investment from the West, must adopt a practical, Western-oriented policy. Yet Athens must pursue such cooperation cautiously so as not to stir up deep currents of anti-Western opinion among the Greek people.

The Papandreou line is not mere sloganeering but reflects genuine and widely held nationalist beliefs that cannot simply be ignored. Unless addressed quickly, and with understanding, they could pull Greece out of the Western camp.

A series of public opinion polls taken by the Greek firm Eurodim from 1982 to 1984 show Greek public opinion to be deeply hostile to the West. Only one-third of respondents wanted Greece to be closely associated with Western Europe, to continue as a full member of the European Community or to improve relations with the United States. Only about one-fourth approved of full membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or supported keeping U.S. bases in Greece.

Only one-fourth held a favorable view of the

United States — compared with the one-third that regarded the Soviet Union positively. A slight majority perceived the United States as a threat and only one-fourth agreed with the installation of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

These results do not, however, imply that the Greek public is pro-Soviet. What they suggest is neutralist opposition to close ties with both East and West. As one leading member of the Socialist Party noted in 1982 "a form of Finlandization... would suit Greece fine."

To be fair, four times as many Greeks favor forming close ties with the West as favor such ties with the East. And on social and cultural matters, most Greeks welcome heavy Western influence: blue jeans, rock music, American cigarettes and television shows are as popular in Greece as elsewhere in Europe. The anti-Western feeling is primarily political, though it has broader ramifications. The strains of anti-Semitism in Greek public opinion, for example, are part and parcel of Greece's historical antipathy toward the West.

So is the strong anti-capitalist sentiment, reminiscent of some Third World ideologies, recorded in several Greek public opinion polls.

Against this background, Mr. Papandreou and his party have excelled as tightrope walkers. Three years after they came to power, in 1981, the Greek public considered them more success-

ful in foreign policy than in any other field — despite the fact that they have not fulfilled a single one of their anti-Western promises to withdraw from NATO and the European Community or to remove U.S. bases and nuclear weapons from Greece.

The subject of American bases has long been a particularly contentious issue. Yet despite his original promises, Mr. Papandreou has not set a timetable for their withdrawal. He has not "asked for the possibility of annual review or termination." Nor has the United States had to submit to his demands for Greek security — particularly the demand that Washington give Athens the same amount of arms it gives Ankara.

Mr. Papandreou does behave like the prodigal son of the West. This may not, however, be as much of a problem as it seems. Certainly, it is better than the alternative (the only one open to him so long as he wants the support of the public and lacks the means to re-educate it): a total break with the West.

The State Department and the European foreign ministries thus have little choice but to understand and acquiesce in Mr. Papandreou's shadow play. At the same time, they should make every possible effort, in cooperation with the moderates in his government, to minimize the estrangement of this "prodigal son."

The writer is a director of Eurodim, a polling firm in Athens. This article was adapted for The New York Times from Foreign Policy.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Not Just Swift Wit

I hold membership in the Oxford Union, where I attended the recent debate between the Reverend Jerry Falwell and the prime minister of New Zealand, David Lange. I must protest Barton Gelman's misleading account of the debate ("Lange Out-scores Falwell at Oxford," March 4) on whether nuclear arms are morally indefensible.

The debate, though punctuated with frequent verbal parries from both sides in the contest, did not, as Mr. Gelman claims, turn on "swiftness of wit," but rather on serious points received with serious attention. The audience did not frivolously belabor Mr. Falwell for his "earnest anti-communism." In fact, no speaker sought to deny the superior-

ity of Western values or the right to defend ourselves against Soviet aggression. Students decried Mr. Falwell precisely because he attempted to make those propositions the issue at hand, skirting the morality of defense through the threat of possible world destruction.

BRUCE L. MURRAY.

Oxford, England.

Punts and Spuds

Regarding "In Ireland, Twilight of the Spuds" (Weekend, Feb. 15):

Fred Ferretti's excellent description of champ, boxty and other delights of Irish haute cuisine made my mouth water and nostalgic tears appear in my eyes.

However, he misled in suggesting that such a dish would, in the Crown

Bar in Belfast, not cost more than an Irish pound or two: The Crown Bar, as its name suggests, is situated in British Northern Ireland, where Irish pounds are not legal tender.

This is not for any political reason, but simply because the Irish "punt," having abandoned its parity with the pound sterling, has sunk to 75 percent of its former value. Dubliners no longer accept English pounds, and Belfasters no longer take punts, and more's the pity.

It should be mentioned that the Crown is one of the few pubs in Ireland to have maintained its "snugs" — private booths with bell-pull waiter service, originally designed so that executives could discreetly entertain their secretaries. Willie Robinson's, next door, has them too. Much of the 1946 movie

"Odd Man Out" was filmed in The Crown, and it helped young James Mason to achieve fame.

SIMON FOWLER.

Marbella, Spain.

The Envoy's Qualifications

Regarding "Find-Raiser for Reagan May Be Envoy to France" (March 8):

Will J.M. Rogers, touted as the new American ambassador to Paris, appoint a U.S. Foreign Service officer to run his construction business in Nashville while he is abroad? Or would he prefer to borrow a French man, well-qualified otherwise but unable either to read or speak the American language? The answers to both questions are self-evidently negative.

JOHN LIMOND HART.

London.

The Spirit Of Geneva: 1917-1985

By James Reston

GENEVA — From one generation to another, Geneva seems to look the same. It is a safe deposit box, as orderly as its clock. Its mountains shut out the sufferer world. Its lake is as placid and sure as its swans — with John Calvin church on one side of the water at Woodrow Wilson's Palace of Peace on the other.

But the Spirit of Geneva changes from time to time. Now the representatives of the nuclear giants are arguing about the balance of military power, discussing the possibility of war in the stars before they have their promises to maintain peace.

Earth, and speculating on the fun of the new man in the Kremlin rather than on the future of mankind.

The Spirit of Geneva in Woodrow Wilson's time was quite different. His address to the Senate on Jan. 1917, he asked:

"Is the present war a struggle for just and secure peace, or only for new balance of power...? There must be, not a balance of power, but a community of power; not organizations, but an organized common peace... a peace among equals."

The U.S. and Soviet governments, and their officials here are not talking such philosophical terms but mathematical terms about numbers of missiles and throw weights of "stealth" bombers.

It can and should be argued that was not a balance of power but the absence of that balance that led to two world wars of this century; that is clearly the view of the press governments in Moscow and Washington. So their answer to most of their political conflicts is more war in the Middle East, Latin America, Europe or Africa.

And yet it may have been intellectual failures that led to the tragedy of the two world wars and to the tangle of Korea, Vietnam and the Middle East.

The Allies thought the Kaiser, Germany was such a menace that they fought him to the point of unconditional surrender and in the process helped the rise of Nazism. Germany, fascism in Italy and communism in Russia.

They also overestimated the Chinese-Soviet alliance in Korea and underestimated the power of nationalistic Vietnam. They had no opposition to the West in the Middle East, trusting to their modern arm.

The Russians have made the same mistake with China. Afghanistan may be in the end in Eastern Europe where they thought their military power would triumph in the short run; but where, with the extension modern communications across the Iron Curtain, they may very well be up as the last of the failed empires.

The old Spirit of Geneva at the end of the First World War was best described by Paul Valéry, the French poet and philosopher, in 1933.

"The most just and serious criticism which in my opinion can be leveled against the League of Nations," he said, "is that it was a constituted first as a League of Minds. The League brings together individuals who represent an historical process of rivalry and discord. It brings to Geneva the best will in the world, but, along with it, a burden mental reservations and the inevitable habit of wanting to gain an advantage at somebody else's expense."

This, of course, is precisely what occurring here now as Max Kamp, man of the United States and Viktor Karpov of the Soviet Union smile at the photographers and agree on "the principle of confidentiality."

They are hung up on the Cold War propaganda and instructions of the governments, and this is not likely to change unless Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan and their foreign ministers, Andrei Gromyko and George Shultz, finally decide to think about the treaties they have already signed rather than the ones they may sign sometime in the future.

The promises are clear in the Charter of the United Nations, here on the walls of the Palace of Peace: "I refrain from the threat or use of force... to settle their international disputes by peaceful means." This was the original Spirit of Geneva.

The New York Times.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1978-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER

Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher

PHILIP M. FOISIE
WALTER WELLS
ROBERT K. MCCABE
SAMUEL ABT
CARL GEWIRTZ

Executive Editor
Deputy Editor
Deputy Editor
Associate Editor

RENE BONDI
ALAIN LECOUR
RICHARD H. MORGAN
STEPHEN J. CONAWAY
FRANCOIS DESMAISONS
ROLF D. KRANEPUHL

Deputy Publisher
Associate Publisher
Director of Operations
Director of Circulation
Director of Advertising Sales

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92201 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 1-265. Telex: 612718 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris.

Directeur de la

هذا من الأصل

Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1985

Page 7

EUROBONDS

Mismatched-Coupon FRNs Dominate a Busy Market

By CARL GEWIRTZ

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A whopping \$2.4-billion worth of floating-rate notes were launched in the Eurobond market last week. More than half were based on the mismatch of coupon settings, which offers investors potentially large profits if they can establish new optimal lows in rising costs.

Singapore Bank, Banque Bruxelles Lambert, Banque Nationale de Paris and Malaysia marketed \$1.1 billion bearing no margin to the interbank rate. The coupons of Bruxelles Lambert and IP will be set at the London interbank bid rate, or Libid, which is 1/4 point below the London interbank offered rate, or Loribid. Malaysia's is set at the stage of the bid-offered (Limex), and Bangkok's is set at Libor — a low term for these borrowers. BNP, for example, paid 1/4 point over Libor while Malaysia previously paid 1/4 point over Libor.

Den Norsk Creditbank and Sweden went a step further and set their coupons at 16 point below Libid — the best coupons yet seen on FRNs and a far cry from the 1/4 point premium over Libor that until late 1983 was the market standard.

Currently, even the DNC and Swedish notes look attractive thanks to the historically wide spread of some 100 basis points (or 1 percentage point) currently prevailing between one- and six-month interbank rates. The mismatch formula allows investors to capture the profit made from this differential as the six-month coupon on the notes is reset monthly.

Thus, an institution borrowing funds at the one-month offered rate of 9 1/2 percent to finance the purchase of the notes would earn 1/16 percent on the DNC or Swedish paper. (The profit of 1/16 point, or 93.75 basis points, would be reduced by some 20 basis points resulting from the fact that the borrowing costs are set monthly while the income is received semiannually.)

Of course only banks or institutional investors are capable of borrowing at the interbank rate — a fact which serves to highlight the total dominance of the market by these professional investors and the near disappearance of retail customers.

FRNs are the traditional "safe harbor" investors seek when the interest-rate outlook is as uncertain — as it currently is — and the mismatch formula, which currently produces such big profits, is a result of the fact that banks are desperate to increase profits, earnings and their capital base.

Institutional investors could always engage in mismatching maturities on assets and liabilities. While prudent management could restrict how far trading desks could go in this direction, the mismatched FRN removes some — although certainly not all — of the inherent risk.

Traditionally, the major danger was that if short-term rates suddenly soared, the one-month cost of funds could have exceeded the income earned from a coupon tied to the six-month rate. The mismatch formula of monthly setting of six-month coupons raises this danger, so that as rates rise the cost of funding and the income earned climb more or less in tandem.

But two risks remain: the spread between the one- and six-month rate could disappear, totally erasing the mismatched profits; or, even worse, the normal yield curve (which has the steepest part of the curve at the six-month rate) could invert and the one-month rate could exceed the six-month rate. (The very first mismatched notes covered this risk by providing the coupon would be set at the highest rate, but that protection is no longer offered.)

Inversion is rare, a generally short-lived phenomenon associated with financial crisis.

However, the spread between one- and six-month rates is currently so attractive — should be a constant concern as it is volatile.

Data provided by Salomon Brothers shows that over the past five years, the spread has ranged from a high of 200 basis points to a negative low of minus 369 basis points (a period of inversion in 1980) and has averaged 33 basis points. In other words, the current 100 basis points spread looks suspect.

Nevertheless, new issues are launched and gobbled up based (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

Index	Last Wk.	Prev. Wk.	% Chg.
DJ Ind.	1,247.79	1,249.44	-1.22
S&P 500	1,247.79	1,249.44	-1.22
NASDAQ	1,247.79	1,249.44	-1.22

Money Rates

Rate	Last Wk.	Prev. Wk.	% Chg.
3-month T-bill	1.247.79	1.249.44	-1.22
6-month T-bill	1.247.79	1.249.44	-1.22

Currency Rates

Currency	Last Wk.	Prev. Wk.	% Chg.
DM/\$	1.247.79	1.249.44	-1.22
Y/\$	1.247.79	1.249.44	-1.22

Japanese Do Well In U.S.

American Firms Are Said to Lag

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Japanese companies operating in the United States perform better than American corporations, according to a study prepared by the Columbia University Graduate School of Business.

The report attributed the success of Japanese companies to their emphasis on quality and the cultivation of a warm relationship between labor and management. It found that the success arises not just from the Japanese culture and work ethic, but also from a management style that can be transplanted, with modifications, to the United States.

"The Japanese companies generally outperformed their American counterparts in terms of quality products, the absenteeism rate, the relationship with workers and their relationship with customers," said Martin K. Starr, a professor at the business school, who helped to write the report.

The study comes at an embarrassing moment for U.S. companies, many of whom are moving manufacturing operations overseas because they feel unable to compete with foreign companies at today's high exchange rate for the dollar. In contrast, the Japanese companies are not only coming to the United States but expanding their American operations.

The report's findings were based largely on responses to questionnaires by 159 Japanese-owned companies operating in the United States.

These companies generally applied Japanese management techniques. The most important of these is trying to involve workers in a corporate "family," by encouraging joint activities and reducing barriers between executives and assembly-line workers.

The report found that absenteeism in these companies averages only 2 percent on any day, compared with a national average of 5 percent. But employee turnover is as rapid as in U.S. companies, the study concluded.

Mr. Starr said that fewer than 5 percent of the products were defective, compared with perhaps 10 percent to 15 percent at U.S. factories.

Decline in Demand for Oil Hurts Economies of Aruba and Curaçao

By Joseph B. Treaster

New York Times Service

WILLEMSTAD, Curaçao — Since oil refineries were set up half a century ago on Aruba and Curaçao off the Venezuelan coast, the islands' fortunes have been tied to the demand for oil. Now a casualty of the worldwide surplus of refining capacity, the islands face severe economic problems.

Exxon Corp.'s refinery, which has provided about half of Aruba's annual income, is to be closed at the end of this month. And Royal Dutch/Shell Group has vowed that it may have to shut its plant on Curaçao unless the government buys two-thirds of the refinery.

Although plans to develop new sources of income for the islands are under way, these will not help the economy in the short term. One economic development project being studied is U.S. financed, while another is being undertaken by the Chamber of Commerce of Curaçao and some local businesses.

"We considered the refineries to be a permanent part of these islands," one businessman said. "The impact [of the closures] is going to be psychological as well as financial."

When oil prices soared in the 1970s, Curaçao and Aruba enjoyed a boom and became a magnet for tourists from Venezuela. But high oil prices prompted advances in energy conservation and this reduced the demand for oil. As a result, there was an oversupply of refining capacity, aggravated by the startup of new refineries in the Middle East.

ESM Auditor Is Sued for \$300 Million

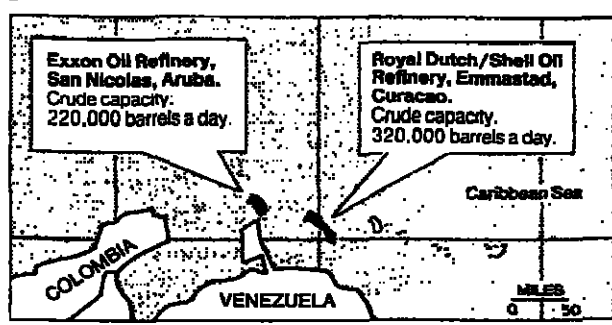
By James Sterngold

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The court-appointed receiver for failed ESM Government Securities Inc. has filed suit against ESM's outside auditor, Alexander Grant & Co., accusing the auditor of professional negligence of "outrageous character."

The suit asks for \$300 million, plus punitive damages. The suit, filed Friday, provides a detailed account of how ESM — a group of four affiliated companies based in Fort Lauderdale, Florida — hid huge losses from its customers since 1980. In effect, the suit said, ESM hid the losses by moving them from one member of the group to another.

Alexander Grant was in a position to see this, but still presented a healthy balance sheet of ESM for its customers, the suit charges.



Exxon Oil Refinery, San Nicolas, Aruba. Crude capacity, 220,000 barrels a day. Royal Dutch/Shell Oil Refinery, Emmentad, Curaçao. Crude capacity, 320,000 barrels a day.

The International Monetary Fund says it makes more sense for Aruba to remain part of the Netherlands Antilles because the island has no natural resources. After the refinery closing, Aruba's only source of income will be tourism, the IMF warns.

But Aruba's political leaders say they think Curaçao and the other islands — Bonaire, St. Martin, Saba and St. Eustatius — are in more financial trouble than Aruba.

"We are of the opinion that on our own we can stimulate our economy and recover in a more accelerated period than if we stayed in the Antilles," said Bettio Croes, the leader of Aruba's governing Electoral Movement Party.

Henny Eman, Aruba's main opposition leader, agreed. "We (Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)

Big Ohio Banks Being Urged to Take Over S&Ls

By Robert A. Bennett

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Representatives of Ohio's major commercial banks have been asked to take over the 71 state-chartered savings and loan associations closed for three days because of a collapse of depositor confidence, officials close to weekend negotiations say.

The proposal was made at a meeting called Friday by the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland and attended by about 40 bankers. Fed officials, Governor Richard F. Celeste of Ohio and other state legislative leaders.

Under the proposed takeover, Ohio's commercial banks would jointly establish a corporation that would take over the thrift institutions.

Run in Ohio pushes down rates on Treasury bills. Page 11.

Officials said that they feared the problems in Ohio might spread to other states where there are financial institutions whose deposits are not insured by federal agencies.

As the weekend meetings continued, state officials were also trying to find a buyer for the Home State Savings and Loan Association, whose failure set off the panic withdrawals by S&L depositors.

Out-of-state Ohio banks were invited to bid to take over Home State, and State Senator Richard H. Finins has introduced a bill that would allow an out-of-state bank to acquire a failing savings and loan association in Ohio.

In a telephone interview Friday, Mr. Finins said that several banks, both local and out-of-state, were considering such an acquisition.

The only banking company cited, however, was Citicorp, which in the past has purchased failing savings and loan associations in California, Florida and Illinois.

Citicorp declined to comment on the reports. Sources in Ohio said, however, that Citicorp had sent a team from its Chicago subsidiary to examine Home State.

A number of other banks around the country were also asked to look at Home State, and those that showed some interest said they were discouraged by the thrift institution's balance sheet.

One banker said that not only had Home State lost about \$150 million — \$136 million of which would be covered by the insurance fund — but that the market value of its mortgages was about \$100 million below their face value. And because Home State is not federally insured, there is no federal agency available to help cushion the loss for an acquirer.

No one seemed certain about just how much in deposits is involved.

It was earlier estimated that the total amounted to about \$4 billion, but that is believed to include about \$680 million from Home State, and about \$300 million held by City Loan and Savings Co. of Lima, which is said to be owned by Commercial Credit Co., which, in turn, is owned by Control Data Corp.

Japan Said to Prepare Tariff-Abolition Plan

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan will propose to the United States on Monday a mutual abolition of tariffs on all electronic products, the economic newspaper Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported Sunday.

It said Japan would propose that the two countries establish a framework for protecting intellectual property such as computer software and hold joint public hearings on problems dealing with the semiconductor market.

Foreign Ministry officials were unavailable for comment Sunday. Quoting Japanese government sources, the daily said Japan would make these proposals Monday during the second round of U.S.-Japan talks on liberalizing Japan's electronics market.

The newspaper said the United States was expected to "basically agree" with Japan's proposals, and that the move might contribute toward easing friction between the two countries over trade in high-technology products.

In February, Japan and the United States exchanged notes to abolish semiconductor tariffs effective March 1.

On Monday, the Japanese delegation will be headed by the deputy foreign minister, Reiji Deshima, while the U.S. group will be led by Lionel H. Omer, undersecretary of commerce, and Michael B. Smith, the deputy trade representative.

Last Friday, the two nations wound up a week of talks without reaching an accord on telecommunications. But W. Allen Wallis, U.S. undersecretary of state for economic affairs, acknowledged afterward that some progress had been made. Mr. Wallis headed a delegation of 42 U.S. officials that spent five days in Tokyo for trade negotiations.

The Reagan administration has been pressing Japan to eliminate proposed regulations that would make U.S. participation in the Japanese telecommunications market cumbersome and could give Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Co. a significant competitive edge.

The state-owned communications giant is to be transformed into a private company on April 1 and its monopolies ended.

In another development, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe urged developing and developed nations to agree to start a new round of trade negotiations soon.

Mr. Abe, speaking Friday in Tokyo to a gathering of government officials, economists and businessmen from Asian and Pacific countries, said, "We must start formal preparations in the latter half of the year and begin negotiations next year."

The new round would follow the Kennedy Round of talks in the 1960s and the Tokyo Round in the 1970s, held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Mr. Abe said Japan's idea was to include on the agenda textiles, tropical and farm products, services and emergency trade safeguards. Developing countries have expressed concern that the new round could only benefit the developed countries.

All these Bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

ECU 50,000,000

Peugeot Finance International N.V.

(with its statutory seat in Amsterdam)

10 1/4 per cent. Bonds due 1990

Unconditionally guaranteed by

PSA Finance Holding

Issue Price: 100 1/4% of the Principal Amount

Société Générale de Banque S.A./ Generale Bankmaatschappij N.V.	Lazard Frères et Cie
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.	Kredietbank International Group
Banque Nationale de Paris Crédit Lyonnais	Banque Paribas Capital Markets Société Générale
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited	Amro International Limited Morgan Guaranty Ltd S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Banca Commerciale Italiana	Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	Banco di Roma	Bank of Tokyo International Limited
Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)	Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Indosuez	Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet	Barclays Merchant Bank Limited	Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale	Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Bayerische Vereinsbank Aktiengesellschaft	Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires	Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations	Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg (Banque de l'Etat)	Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft	CERA-Centrale Raiffeisenkas CV-Belem	CERA-Centrale Raiffeisenkas CV-Belem
Chase Manhattan Capital Markets Group	Chase Manhattan Bank	Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft	Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
County Bank Limited	Creditanstalt-Bankverein	Credit Agricole	Credit Agricole
Credit Commercial de France	Credit Communal de Belgique S.A./Gemeentekrediet van België NV	Credit Général S.A. de Banque	Credit Général S.A. de Banque
Credit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine	Credit Industriel et Commercial de Paris	Credit Suisse Fret Boston Limited	Credit Suisse Fret Boston Limited
Daewoo Europe Limited	Den norske Creditbank (Luxembourg) S.A.	Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
S.A. Dewfin NV	Dillon, Read Limited	Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft	Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Goldman Sachs International Corp.	IBJ International Limited	Kleinwort, Benson Limited	Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Lazard Frères & Co. Limited	Lazard Frères & Co.	Lehman Brothers International	Lehman Brothers International
Lloyds Bank International Limited	Merrill Lynch Capital Markets	Mitsubishi Finance International Limited	Mitsubishi Finance International Limited
Sammel Montagu & Co. Limited	Northern Finance International Limited	Nederlandse Middenstandsbank NV	Nederlandse Middenstandsbank NV
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.	Nippon Credit International (RIK) Ltd.	Nippon European Bank S.A.-LTCB group	Nippon European Bank S.A.-LTCB group
Nomura International Limited	Orion Royal Bank Limited	Peterbroeck, Van Campenhout & Cie S.C.S.	Peterbroeck, Van Campenhout & Cie S.C.S.
PK Christiana Bank (UK) Ltd.	Rabobank Nederland	Salomon Brothers International Limited	Salomon Brothers International Limited
Sumitomo Finance International	Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited	Van Moer Saute & Co.	Van Moer Saute & Co.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Wood Gundy Inc.	Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited	Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

New Issue - January 24, 1985

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel.: 01-623-1277
Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

Age	Female	Male	Middle Class	Yield Ave
-----	--------	------	-----------------	--------------

910	Island	874	14 Jan	81	11.9	7.9	12.9
915	Island	874	20 Jan	81	11.9	7.9	12.9
920	Island	874	26 Jan	81	11.9	7.9	12.9
925	Island	874	31 Dec	80	22.2	16.5	28.5
IRELAND							
525	Ireland	84	19 Feb	81	11.9	7.9	12.9
530	Ireland	115	19 Feb	81	11.9	7.9	12.9
535	Ireland	104	20 Jan	81	11.9	7.9	12.9
ITALY							
650	Canonica Di Cremona	79	14 Jan	81	11.9	7.9	12.9
655	Canonica Di Cremona	79	20 Jan	81	11.9	7.9	12.9
660	Canonica Di Cremona	79	26 Jan	81	11.9	7.9	12.9
665	Canonica Di Cremona	79	31 Dec	80	22.2	16.5	28.5
670	San Paolo Reg. Lombardia	81	14 Jan	81	11.9	7.9	12.9
675	San Paolo Reg. Lombardia	81	20 Jan	81	11.9	7.9	12.9
680	San Paolo Reg. Lombardia	81	26 Jan	81	11.9	7.9	12.9
685	San Paolo Reg. Lombardia	81	31 Dec	80	22.2	16.5	28.5
690	San Paolo Reg. Lombardia	81	14 Jan	81	11.9	7.9	12.9
695	San Paolo Reg. Lombardia	81	20 Jan	81	11.9	7.9	12.9
700	San Paolo Reg. Lombardia	81	26 Jan	81	11.9	7.9	12.9
705	San Paolo Reg. Lombardia	81	31 Dec	80	22.2	16.5	28.5
710	San Paolo Reg. Lombardia	81	14 Jan	81	11.9	7.9	12.9
715	San Paolo Reg. Lombardia	81	20 Jan	81	11.9	7.9	12.9
720	San Paolo Reg. Lombardia	81	26 Jan	81	11.9	7.9	12.9
725	San Paolo Reg. Lombardia	81	31 Dec	80	22.2	16.5	28.5
730	San Paolo Reg. Lombardia	81	14 Jan	81	11.9	7.9	12.9
735	San Paolo Reg. Lombardia	81	20 Jan	81	11.9	7.9	12.9
740	San Paolo Reg. Lombardia	81	26 Jan	81	11.9	7.9	12.9
745	San Paolo Reg. Lombardia	81	31 Dec	80	22.2	16.5	28.5
750	San Paolo Reg. Lombardia	81	14 Jan	81	11.9	7.9	12.9
755	San Paolo Reg.						

	Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Mat	Yield Avg Life Cost
--	----------	---	-----	--------------	-----	---------------------------

[illegible][illegible]

AND THE UNPARALLELED WO

هكذا من الأصل

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel.: 01-623-1277
Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

(Continued on Page 10)

LED WORLD OF SHERATON

Come to Sheraton. Come to Beijing.

FOR RESERVATIONS CALL YOUR
TRAVEL PLANNER OR SHERATON IN YOUR CITY.

NORTH DONGHUAN ROAD, BEIJING PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA SHERATON HOTELS, INNS & RESORTS WORLDWIDE
TELEPHONE: 505566 TELEX: 20045 GWHBJ CN

The hospitality people of **ITT**



Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel.: 01-623-1277
Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

[illegible]

For the Week Ending March 15, 1985

[illegible]

5:10 PM Eastern Standard Time		14 11 1988		12:25		12:27	
DM STRAIGHT BONDS							
AUSTRALIA							
dm 100	Australia	7	7 Feb	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 200	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 250	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 300	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 350	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 400	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 450	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 500	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 550	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 600	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 650	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 700	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 750	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 800	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 850	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 900	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 950	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 1000	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 1050	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 1100	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 1150	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 1200	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 1250	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 1300	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 1350	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 1400	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 1450	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 1500	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 1550	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 1600	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 1650	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 1700	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 1750	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 1800	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 1850	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 1900	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 1950	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 2000	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 2050	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 2100	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 2150	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 2200	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 2250	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 2300	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 2350	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 2400	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 2450	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 2500	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 2550	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 2600	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
dm 2650	Australia	10	7 Oct	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5

dm 55	Austrian Electricity	7	27 Feb	99	757	734	730
dm 80	Dauerkraftwerke AG	6%	28 Mar	99½	694	710	678
dm 180	Dauerkraftwerke AG	8	16 Jul	101½	732		786
dm 180	Genessee Zementwerk	4	12 Dec	87½	783	758	615

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Luxembourg
WestLB International S.A., 32-34, boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte,
Luxembourg, Telephone 4 4741-43 · Telex 1678

Hong Kong
Westdeutsche Landesbank, BA Tower, 36th Floor, 12 Harcourt Road,
Hong Kong, Telephone 5-8420 288 · Telex 75142 HX

Marketmakers in Deutschmark Bonds **WestLB**
Westdeutsche Landesbank

هكذا من الأصل

New Eurobond Issues

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	and week	Terms
DATING RATE NOTES						
Atopistas del Morestrum	\$175	1995	1/16	100	99.55	Over 6-month Libor. Callable at par in 1986. Fees 0.35%. \$125 million issued now and \$50 million reserved for a 6-month swap. Denominations \$10,000.
Bank Ltd. nym	\$100	2000	libor	100	99.50	Interest pegged to offered rate for 6-month Eurodollars, set monthly. Callable at par in 1988 and redeemable at par in 1995 and 1997. Fees 0.50%. Denominations \$10,000.
Bruxelles mbert Int'l	\$100	1993	libid	100	99.90	Interest pegged to bid rate for 6-month Eurodollars, set monthly. Callable at par in 1987. Fees 0.35%. Denominations \$10,000.
Nationale de is	\$300	2005	libid	100	99.73	Interest pegged to bid rate for 6-month Eurodollars, set monthly. Callable at par in 1987. Fee 0.35%.
Norska edbank	\$150	1991	1/16	100	99.74	Below 6-month Libid, set monthly. Callable at par in 1986. Fees 0.28%. Denominations \$10,000.
oland	\$100	1990	0.60	100	99.75	Over money market equivalent yield for 6-month U.S. Treasury bills, set monthly, starting with the April 22 auction. Callable at par in 1987. Fees 0.50%. Denominations \$10,000.
Malaysia	\$600	2015	limean	100	99.45	Interest pegged to average of bid and offered rates for 6-month Eurodollars, set monthly. Redeemable at par in 2000, 2005 and 2010 and callable at par in 1988. Fees 0.47%. Denominations \$10,000.
ational Bank of anada	\$100	1995	%	100	99.80	Over 3-month Libor for the first 2 years and 3/16 over thereafter. Maximum coupon of 12% in first 2 years only and minimum of 5% thereafter. Callable at par in 1988. Fees 0.20%. Denominations \$10,000.
eden	\$500	2005	1/16	100	99.77	Below 6-month Libid, set monthly. Callable at par in 1987 and redeemable at par in 1992, 1995 and 2000. Fees 0.26%. Denominations \$10,000.
ells Fargo	\$200	2000	%	100	99.60	Over 1-month Libor. Callable at par in 1987. Fees 0.43%.
Int'l Bank	ECU 135	1992	%	100	99.60	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par in 1986. Fees 0.70%. Denominations 10,000 ecus.
FIXED-COUPON						
ie Osterreichische nderbank	\$100	1992	12	100	97.63	Noncallable.
ish Petroleum apital	£ 50	1992	10%	99%	97.50	Noncallable.
ivaltbanken	£ 20	1992	11%	100	—	Callable at 101 in 1990.
terring Drug Capital	£ 30	1990	10%	100	98.25	Noncallable.
World Bank	£ 100	1995	11%	99%	97.50	Noncallable.
egal Finance	ECU 75	1995	10%	100	—	Callable at 100% in 1991.
ell Canada	CS125	1997	12%	100	97.50	Callable at 102% in 1992.
aisse Centrale esjardins Quebec	CS 50	1990	12%	100	98.13	Noncallable.
ontreal Transport ommission	CS 20	1992	12%	100	97.75	Noncallable.
GH Mortgage Bank	DF 50	1990	8%	100	—	Noncallable.
IB	DK 250	1995	12	99	98.88	Noncallable. Purchase fund to start in 1985 to produce an 8.1-yr average life.
loric Investment ank	DK 200	1990	12	100	—	
oles	Aus 25	1990	13%	100	98.50	Noncallable.
Junlop Olympic	NZ 25	1990	15%	100	—	Noncallable.
ion Breweries	NZ 25	1991	15%	99%	—	Redeemable at par in 1989.
ion Breweries	NZ 25	1992	15%	100	—	Redeemable at par in 1990.
EQUITY-LINKED						
adbury-Schwepes	\$ 80	2000	8	100	99.13	Callable at 104 in 1987. Convertible after Jan. 1986 at a 10.78% premium and at \$1.081 per sterling.
itizen Watch	\$ 50	2000	3	100	96.50	Callable at 103 in 1990. Convertible at \$95 per share and at \$60.25 per dollar.
apan Aviation lectronics Industry	\$ 40	2000	open	100	—	Semiannual coupon indicated at 3%. Callable at 104 in 1988. Convertible at an indicated 5% premium. Terms to be set March 19.
Paul Companies	\$100	2000	7%	100	99	Semiannually. Callable at 105 in 1990 and redeemable at 115 in 1990 for a 10.4% yield. Convertible at \$97% a share.
ashiba Ceramics	\$ 50	2000	open	100	—	Semiannual coupon indicated at 3%. Callable at 104 in 1988. Convertible at an expected 5-6% premium. Terms to be set March 18.
Daishinpon	DM 60	1990	open	100	96	Coupon indicated at 38%. Each 5,000-mark bond with one warrant convertible into shares at an expected 25% premium. Terms to be set March 19.

Mismatched Coupons Are Being Widely Used

(Continued from Page 7)

surely on the transiently large read.

Many analysts are concerned about what happens to these low-margin notes when the yield read narrows or collapses, prodding institutional holders with little or no income over their borrowing costs. The fear is that smudged paper will then be dumped, making prices of such much more vulnerable than additional FRNs, whose fixed argin over the interbank rate prods holders an assured profit over atched financing costs.

Price stability resulting from the gular resetting of coupons to prevailing market conditions has traditionally been one of the major attractions of FRNs. With volatility a potential danger, the forcibly conservative purchasers of RNs (who wanted short-dated, ascertainable instruments that carried virtually no capital risk) will presumably be driven to buy virtually zero commercial paper.

For borrowers, as shown earlier, a mismatch formula is considered to offer great savings.

But a study by the Bank of America disputes this. Its data shows that over the past five years 10-month Libor has averaged 4.63 percent, six-month Libor 4.65 percent and six-month Libor fixed monthly 10.8 percent. The fixed option is that a borrower would save 6.15 basis points by pegging its FRN coupon to the six-month rate rather than the six-month rate set monthly and 12.65 points by using the six-month rate to set semi-annually.

(The BofA data does not agree with the Salomon Brothers figures, which show an average spread between the one- and six-month rates of 33 basis points, but the wider discrepancy further validates the rationale of the analysis.)

Taking the apparently low-cost UK and Swedish issues, the borrowers saved 6.3 basis points by pegging the notes at 1/16 point be-

Run in Ohio Pushes Down T-Bill Rates

By Michael Quinr
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Interest rates on Treasury bills fell sharply Friday, as traders and some investors reacted to the three-day closing of 71 Ohio, thrift units by shifting funds into the "safe harbor" of the Treasury-bill market.

By late afternoon, the three-month Treasury bill was bid at 8.43 percent, down about $\frac{1}{4}$ percentage point from 8.79 percent a day earlier. The six-month issue was down $\frac{1}{4}$ percentage point, to 8.95 percent.

"A lot of the drop in bill rates had to do with people running for cover," said Walker C. Tompkins, vice president at the Provident Institutional Management Corp., an investment advisory firm in Wilmington, Delaware.

"We definitely saw some buying of bills that you would call 'tight to quality,'" said an official at one government securities dealer who asked not to be identified. "But you can't tell whether there were other events Friday that could explain some of the decline in bill rates."

Among these, he said, were the announcements by the Commerce Department of a decline of 0.1 percent in U.S. producer prices for February and by the Federal Reserve of a fall of 0.5 percent in industrial production for February. Both announcements had evoked hopes of a cut in interest rates.

Among longer-term Treasury issues, yields fell by much smaller amounts than short-term bills. The two-year notes to be auctioned Wednesday, for example, were offered late in the day at 10.86 percent, down from about 10.99 percent. In the Treasury bond market, the 114-percent issue due in 2015, rose about 1 point at the opening, but declined in afternoon trading to close at an offered price of 95 27/32, up about $\frac{1}{4}$ point, to yield 11.85 percent.

Rated Euronotes, Sliding-Fee Credit Mark Firsts in International Market

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—A number of firsts were set in the international bank credit market last week: the first Eurocommercial paper to be graded by a rating agency, the first "no-options facility" with sliding fees, and the first market pricing on syndicated bank loan.

The rating was obtained by Commonwealth Bank of Australia for a \$500-million, five-year note and certificate-of-deposit facility. The highest rating, A-1-plus on maturities of up to one year and triple-A on longer maturities, was no doubt motivated by the bank's desire to arbitrage the U.S. commercial paper market and the fledgling Eurocommercial market.

Rating agencies, particularly the New York market, and having the ability to offer paper in either market assures the borrower of always being able to achieve the lowest possible cost.

Average yield of the competitive bids.

The mismatch formula, now so popular in the floating rate note market, is being introduced into the loan market by Manufacturers Hanover Trust in a refinancing for Aumar, Autopistas del Mare Nostrum, a Spanish highway authority.

The amount of the refinancing is still uncertain, a minimum of \$145 million and a maximum of \$180 million.

SYNDICATED LOANS

million for eight years. Interest will be set at $\frac{1}{2}$ point over six-month Libor, which will be reset monthly. Built into this mismatch formula is protection against an inverse yield curve. If during any six-month period the one-month interbank rate is higher than the six-month rate the mismatching is abandoned and the base rate becomes the interbank rate for the remaining period.

SYNDICATED LOANS

million for eight years. Interest will be set at $\frac{1}{2}$ percent over six-month Libor, which will be reset monthly. Built into this mismatch formula is protection against an inverse yield curve. If during any six-month period the one-month interbank rate is higher than the six-month rate the mismatching is abandoned and the base rate becomes the interbank rate for the remaining period.

Among the standard deals, the Soviet Union's foreign trade bank has arranged an eight-year loan of 100 million Swiss francs (which will most likely be increased to at least 150 million francs), paying $\frac{1}{2}$ percent over the interbank rate for the first 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ years and $\frac{1}{2}$ percent over there-

The bank, whose official name is Vneshtorgbank, is also seeking a seven-year loan of £75 million, with interest set at $\frac{1}{4}$ point over the domestic interbank rate for the first three years and $\frac{3}{8}$ point over for the final four years. Fees total 25 basis points.

Indonesia, which has \$1.5 billion in undrawn credit lines and whose reserves are increasing, is asking banks to bid on terms for a \$400-million standby line of credit. The country, which last paid a split $\frac{3}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ point over Libor for eight-year

A	B	T
---	---	---

[illegible]

Host	IP	Port	Protocol	Service
Host 1	192.168.1.1	22	TCP	SSH
Host 2	192.168.1.2	22	TCP	SSH
Host 3	192.168.1.3	22	TCP	SSH
Host 4	192.168.1.4	22	TCP	SSH
Host 5	192.168.1.5	22	TCP	SSH
Host 6	192.168.1.6	22	TCP	SSH
Host 7	192.168.1.7	22	TCP	SSH
Host 8	192.168.1.8	22	TCP	SSH
Host 9	192.168.1.9	22	TCP	SSH
Host 10	192.168.1.10	22	TCP	SSH
Host 11	192.168.1.11	22	TCP	SSH
Host 12	192.168.1.12	22	TCP	SSH
Host 13	192.168.1.13	22	TCP	SSH
Host 14	192.168.1.14	22	TCP	SSH
Host 15	192.168.1.15	22	TCP	SSH
Host 16	192.168.1.16	22	TCP	SSH
Host 17	192.168.1.17	22	TCP	SSH
Host 18	192.168.1.18	22	TCP	SSH
Host 19	192.168.1.19	22	TCP	SSH
Host 20	192.168.1.20	22	TCP	SSH
Host 21	192.168.1.21	22	TCP	SSH
Host 22	192.168.1.22	22	TCP	SSH
Host 23	192.168.1.23	22	TCP	SSH
Host 24	192.168.1.24	22	TCP	SSH
Host 25	192.168.1.25	22	TCP	SSH
Host 26	192.168.1.26	22	TCP	SSH
Host 27	192.168.1.27	22	TCP	SSH
Host 28	192.168.1.28	22	TCP	SSH
Host 29	192.168.1.29	22	TCP	SSH
Host 30	192.168.1.30	22	TCP	SSH
Host 31	192.168.1.31	22	TCP	SSH
Host 32	192.168.1.32	22	TCP	SSH
Host 33	192.168.1.33	22	TCP	SSH
Host 34	192.168.1.34	22	TCP	SSH
Host 35	192.168.1.35	22	TCP	SSH
Host 36	192.168.1.36	22	TCP	SSH
Host 37	192.168.1.37	22	TCP	SSH
Host 38	192.168.1.38	22	TCP	SSH
Host 39	192.168.1.39	22	TCP	SSH
Host 40	192.168.1.40	22	TCP	SSH
Host 41	192.168.1.41	22	TCP	SSH
Host 42	192.168.1.42	22	TCP	SSH
Host 43	192.168.1.43	22	TCP	SSH
Host 44	192.168.1.44	22	TCP	SSH
Host 45	192.168.1.45	22	TCP	SSH
Host 46	192.168.1.46	22	TCP	SSH
Host 47	192.168.1.47	22	TCP	SSH
Host 48	192.168.1.48	22	TCP	SSH
Host 49	192.168.1.49	22	TCP	SSH
Host 50	192.168.1.50	22	TCP	SSH
Host 51	192.168.1.51	22	TCP	SSH
Host 52	192.168.1.52	22	TCP	SSH
Host 53	192.168.1.53	22	TCP	SSH
Host 54	192.168.1.54	22	TCP	SSH
Host 55	192.168.1.55	22	TCP	SSH
Host 56	192.168.1.56	22	TCP	SSH
Host 57	192.168.1.57	22	TCP	SSH
Host 58	192.168.1.58	22	TCP	SSH
Host 59	192.168.1.59	22	TCP	SSH
Host 60	192.168.1.60	22	TCP	SSH
Host 61	192.168.1.61	22	TCP	SSH
Host 62	192.168.1.62	22	TCP	SSH
Host 63	192.168.1.63	22	TCP	SSH
Host 64	192.168.1.64	22	TCP	SSH
Host 65	192.168.1.65	22	TCP	SSH
Host 66	192.168.1.66	22	TCP	SSH
Host 67	192.168.1.67	22	TCP	SSH
Host 68	192.168.1.68	22	TCP	SSH
Host 69	192.168.1.69	22	TCP	SSH
Host 70	192.168.1.70	22	TCP	SSH
Host 71	192.168.1.71	22	TCP	SSH
Host 72				

[illegible]

All of these Se

Rothsch
Subordinate
Payment
Rothsch

BANKERS TRUST IN
Limited

BANK OF YOKOHAMA
BARING BROTHERS & Co.
Limited
GOLDMAN SACHS INC.
HILL SAMUEL & CO.
Limited
MERRILL LYNCH PIERCE

DEAN WITTER CAPITAL
March 14, 1985

funds, could probably expect to now pay a split $\frac{3}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ point margin, bankers estimate.

In the Euronote market, Nationale Nederland, the Dutch insurance company, is putting together a five-year facility to market up to \$300 million of short-term paper. It is seeking a standby credit of \$200 million, of which \$50 million will be used to back the sale of commercial paper in New York.

It will pay an annual fee of 1/16 percent for the back-up line. Drawings on the facility will be cost 1/16 point over Libor. If more than a third of the backup is drawn, it will pay an additional 1/16-percent usage fee on the entire amount drawn. If more than two-thirds is drawn, the usage fee rises to 1/4 percent.

Bowater Inc., the British company's U.S. affiliate, is arranging an underwritten five-year note facility of \$150 million. Underwriters will be paid a fee of 10 basis points for the first two years and 12.5 basis points thereafter. If more than one-third of the back-up credit is drawn, Bowater will pay a utilization fee of five basis points and if more than two-thirds is drawn the fee rises to 10 basis points.

The maximum yield on the Bowater notes — the level at which underwriters must agree to take the paper — is set at 17.5 basis points over Libor. In all, if the banks are fully called upon to supply the credit, they will earn $\frac{3}{4}$ point over Libor.

Beatrice Companies Inc. is arranging a \$1.3-billion, three-year facility underwritten by banks for an annual fee of 10 basis points. If notes are offered but cannot be sold, banks agree to take the paper at a maximum yield of 20 basis points over Libor.

FCA Reports Fall in Deposits

LOS ANGELES — Financial Corp. of America, which estimated two weeks ago that it will show a loss of between \$500 million and \$700 million for 1984, said Friday that its deposits decreased about \$160 million last week.

But a company spokeswoman said it was impossible to determine how much of the deposits were withdrawn because of unease over the projected 1984 losses. The loss resulted from FCA's decision last month to reduce rates on jumbo savings certificates.

FCA said it had a deposit outflow of about \$160.5 million between March 8 and the close of business last Thursday. The daily deposit loss peaked on Wednesday at \$78 million and March 11 to about \$17 million Thursday.

U.S. Halts Moves to New Kind of Bank

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — The U.S. Federal Reserve Board has announced that it is suspending the processing of applications from bank holding companies to acquire or establish so-called "nonbank banks."

The board, citing a federal court ruling against the Comptroller of the Currency, said Friday that such applications were being returned.

Federal bank supervisors last year approved the new type of financial institution, also known as a consumer bank, which can accept checking accounts or make commercial loans but not do both.

Since then large commercial banks across the United States and a diverse group of other businesses have filed to establish such organizations in dozens of states, effectively skirting the long-time federal prohibition on interstate banking.

FDIC Files Suit In Bank Collapse

The Associated Press
SANTA ANA, California—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has filed a \$54-million suit against 19 former officers of the failed Heritage Bank of Anaheim and five corporations on grounds of mismanagement.

The suit, filed Friday in U.S. District Court, is one of the largest against directors of a failed bank, said Richard Osborne, an attorney for the regulatory agency. It alleges breach of fiduciary responsibility, negligence, and unjust enrichment by all 24 defendants.

The defendants are alleged to have drained the bank's capital by approving substandard loans and occasionally diverting funds improperly to themselves.

American Exchange Options

For the Week Ending March 15, 1985

[illegible]

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

U.S. \$75,000,000

Rothschilds Continuation Finance B.V.

Subordinated Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes Due 2015

Payment of principal and interest guaranteed on a subordinated basis by

Rothschilds Continuation Limited

MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL

BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL
Limited

DAI-ICHI KANGYO INTERNATIONAL
Limited

N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS
Limited

BANK OF YOKOHAMA (EUROPE) S.A.

BANQUE PARIBAS CAPITAL MARKETS

BARING BROTHERS & CO.,
Limited

DAIWA EUROPE
Limited

DRESDNER BANK
Aktiengesellschaft

GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.

HAMBROS BANK
Limited

HILL SAMUEL & CO.
Limited

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER
Limited

MERRILL LYNCH CAPITAL MARKETS

mitsubishi finance international
Limited

MORGAN GRENFELL & CO.
Limited

THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (EUROPE) LTD.

NIPPON CREDIT INTERNATIONAL (HK) LTD.

NOMURA INTERNATIONAL
Limited

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES)
Limited

S.G. Warburg & Co. LTD.

DEAN WITTER CAPITAL MARKETS-INTERNATIONAL

YASUDA TRUST EUROPE
Limited, London

March 14, 1985

Sales in 1970-1971	Net Change
-----------------------	---------------

[illegible]

shungs		263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263
--------	--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

[illegible]

Prime	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50	7.75	8.00	8.25	8.50	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75	10.00	10.25	10.50	10.75	11.00	11.25	11.50	11.75	12.00	12.25	12.50	12.75	13.00	13.25	13.50	13.75	14.00	14.25	14.50	14.75	15.00	15.25	15.50	15.75	16.00	16.25	16.50	16.75	17.00	17.25	17.50	17.75	18.00	18.25	18.50	18.75	19.00	19.25	19.50	19.75	20.00	20.25	20.50	20.75	21.00	21.25	21.50	21.75	22.00	22.25	22.50	22.75	23.00	23.25	23.50	23.75	24.00	24.25	24.50	24.75	25.00	25.25	25.50	25.75	26.00	26.25	26.50	26.75	27.00	27.25	27.50	27.75	28.00	28.25	28.50	28.75	29.00	29.25	29.50	29.75	30.00	30.25	30.50	30.75	31.00	31.25	31.50	31.75	32.00	32.25	32.50	32.75	33.00	33.25	33.50	33.75	34.00	34.25	34.50	34.75	35.00	35.25	35.50	35.75	36.00	36.25	36.50	36.75	37.00	37.25	37.50	37.75	38.00	38.25	38.50	38.75	39.00	39.25	39.50	39.75	40.00	40.25	40.50	40.75	41.00	41.25	41.50	41.75	42.00	42.25	42.50	42.75	43.00	43.25	43.50	43.75	44.00	44.25	44.50	44.75	45.00	45.25	45.50	45.75	46.00	46.25	46.50	46.75	47.00	47.25	47.50	47.75	48.00	48.25	48.50	48.75	49.00	49.25	49.50	49.75	50.00	50.25	50.50	50.75	51.00	51.25	51.50	51.75	52.00	52.25	52.50	52.75	53.00	53.25	53.50	53.75	54.00	54.25	54.50	54.75	55.00	55.25	55.50	55.75	56.00	56.25	56.50	56.75	57.00	57.25	57.50	57.75	58.00	58.25	58.50	58.75	59.00	59.25	59.50	59.75	60.00	60.25	60.50	60.75	61.00	61.25	61.50	61.75	62.00	62.25	62.50	62.75	63.00	63.25	63.50	63.75	64.00	64.25	64.50	64.75	65.00	65.25	65.50	65.75	66.00	66.25	66.50	66.75	67.00	67.25	67.50	67.75	68.00	68.25	68.50	68.75	69.00	69.25	69.50	69.75	70.00	70.25	70.50	70.75	71.00	71.25	71.50	71.75	72.00	72.25	72.50	72.75	73.00	73.25	73.50	73.75	74.00	74.25	74.50	74.75	75.00	75.25	75.50	75.75	76.00	76.25	76.50	76.75	77.00	77.25	77.50	77.75	78.00	78.25	78.50	78.75	79.00	79.25	79.50	79.75	80.00	80.25	80.50	80.75	81.00	81.25	81.50	81.75	82.00	82.25	82.50	82.75	83.00	83.25	83.50	83.75	84.00	84.25	84.50	84.75	85.00	85.25	85.50	85.75	86.00	86.25	86.50	86.75	87.00	87.25	87.50	87.75	88.00	88.25	88.50	88.75	89.00	89.25	89.50	89.75	90.00	90.25	90.50	90.75	91.00	91.25	91.50	91.75	92.00	92.25	92.50	92.75	93.00	93.25	93.50	93.75	94.00	94.25	94.50	94.75	95.00	95.25	95.50	95.75	96.00	96.25	96.50	96.75	97.00	97.25	97.50	97.75	98.00	98.25	98.50	98.75	99.00	99.25	99.50	99.75	100.00
Prime	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50	7.75	8.00	8.25	8.50	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75	10.00	10.25	10.50	10.75	11.00	11.25	11.50	11.75	12.00	12.25	12.50	12.75	13.00	13.25	13.50	13.75	14.00	14.25	14.50	14.75	15.00	15.25	15.50	15.75	16.00	16.25	16.50	16.75	17.00	17.25	17.50	17.75	18.00	18.25	18.50	18.75	19.00	19.25	19.50	19.75	20.00	20.25	20.50	20.75	21.00	21.25	21.50	21.75	22.00	22.25	22.50	22.75	23.00	23.25	23.50	23.75	24.00	24.25	24.50	24.75	25.00	25.25	25.50	25.75	26.00	26.25	26.50	26.75	27.00	27.25	27.50	27.75	28.00	28.25	28.50	28.75	29.00	29.25	29.50	29.75	30.00	30.25	30.50	30.75	31.00	31.25	31.50	31.75	32.00	32.25	32.50	32.75	33.00	33.25	33.50	33.75	34.00	34.25	34.50	34.75	35.00	35.25	35.50	35.75	36.00	36.25	36.50	36.75	37.00	37.25	37.50	37.75	38.00	38.25	38.50	38.75	39.00	39.25	39.50	39.75	40.00	40.25	40.50	40.75	41.00	41.25	41.50	41.75	42.00	42.25	42.50	42.75	43.00	43.25	43.50	43.75	44.00	44.25	44.50	44.75	45.00	45.25	45.50	45.75	46.00	46.25	46.50	46.75	47.00	47.25	47.50	47.75	48.00	48.25	48.50	48.75	49.00	49.25	49.50	49.75	50.00	50.25	50.50	50.75	51.00	51.25	51.50	51.75	52.00	52.25	52.50	52.75	53.00	53.25	53.50	53.75	54.00	54.25	54.50	54.75	55.00	55.25	55.50	55.75	56.00	56.25	56.50	56.75	57.00	57.25	57.50	57.75	58.00	58.25	58.50	58.75	59.00	59.25	59.50	59.75	60.00	60.25	60.50	60.75	61.00	61.25	61.50	61.75	62.00	62.25	62.50	62.75	63.00	63.25	63.50	63.75	64.00	64.25	64.50	64.75	65.00	65.25	65.50	65.75	66.00	66.25	66.50	66.75	67.00	67.25	67.50	67.75	68.00	68.25	68.50	68.75	69.00	69.25	69.50	69.75	70.00	70.25	70.50	70.75	71.00	71.25	71.50	71.75	72.00	72.25	72.50	72.75	73.00	73.25	73.50	73.75	74.00	74.25	74.50	74.75	75.00	75.25	75.50	75.75	76.00	76.25	76.50	76.75	77.00	77.25	77.50	77.75	78.00	78.25	78.50	78.75	79.00	79.25	79.50	79.75	80.00	80.25	80.50	80.75	81.00	81.25	81.50	81.75	82.00	82.25	82.50	82.75	83.00	83.25	83.50	83.75	84.00	84.25	84.50	84.75	85.00	85.25	85.50	85.75	86.00	86.25	86.50	86.75	87.00	87.25	87.50	87.75	88.00	88.25	88.50	88.75	89.00	89.25	89.50	89.75	90.00	90.25	90.50	90.75	91.00	91.25	91.50	91.75	92.00	92.25	92.50	92.75	93.00	93.25	93.50	93.75	94.00	94.25	94.50	94.75	95.00	95.25	95.50	95.75	96.00	96.25	96.50	96.75	97.00	97.25	97.50	97.75	98.00	98.25	98.50	98.75	99.00	99.25	99.50	99.75	100.00
Prime	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50	7.75	8.00	8.25	8.50	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75	10.00	10.25	10.50	10.75	11.00	11.25	11.50	11.75	12.00	12.25	12.50	12.75	13.00	13.25	13.50	13.75	14.00	14.25	14.50	14.75	15.00	15.25	15.50	15.75	16.00	16.25	16.50	16.75	17.00	17.25	17.50	17.75	18.00	18.25	18.50	18.75	19.00	19.25	19.50	19.75	20.00	20.25	20.50	20.75	21.00	21.25	21.50	21.75	22.00	22.25	22.50	22.75	23.00	23.25	23.50	23.75	24.00	24.25	24.50	24.75	25.00	25.25	25.50	25.75	26.00	26.25	26.50	26.75	27.00	27.25	27.50	27.75	28.00	28.25	28.50	28.75	29.00	29.25	29.50	29.75	30.00	30.25	30.50	30.75	31.00	31.25	31.50	31.75	32.00	32.25	32.50	32.75	33.00	33.25	33.50	33.75	34.00	34.25	34.50	34.75	35.00	35.25	35.50	35.75	36.00	36.25	36.50	36.75	37.00	37.25	37.50	37.75	38.00	38.25	38.50	38.75	39.00	39.25	39.50	39.75	40.00	40.25	40.50	40.75	41.00	41.25	41.50	41.75	42.00	42.25	42.50	42.75	43.00	43.25	43.50	43.75	44.00	44.25	44.50	44.75	45.00	45.25	45.50	45.75	46.00	46.25	46.50	46.75	47.00	47.25	47.50	47.75	48.00	48.25	48.50	48.75	49.00	49.25	49.50	49.75	50.00	50.25	50.50	50.75	51.00	51.25	51.50	51.75	52.00	52.25	52.50	52.75	53.00	53.25	53.50	53.75	54.00	54.25	54.50	54.75	55.00	55.25	55.50	55.75	56.00	56.25	56.50	56.75	57.00	57.25	57.50	57.75	58.00	58.25	58.50	58.75	59.00	59.25	59.50	59.75	60.00	60.25	60.50	60.75	61.00	61.25	61.50	61.75	62.00	62.25	62.50	62.75	63.00	63.25	63.50	63.75	64.00	64.25	64.50	64.75	65.00	65.25	65.50	65.75	66.00	66.25	66.50	66.75	67.00	67.25	67.50	67.75	68.00	68.25	68.50	68.75	69.00	69.25	69.50	69.75	70.00	70.25	70.50	70.75	71.00	71.25	71.50	71.75	72.00	72.25	72.50	72.75	73.00	73.25	73.50	73.75	74.00	74.25	74.50	74.75	75.00	75.25	75.50	75.75	76.00	76.25	76.50	76.75	77.00	77.25	77.50	77.75	78.00	78.25	78.50	78.75	79.00	79.25	79.50	79.75	80.00	80.25	80.50	80.75	81.00	81.25	81.50	81.75	82.00	82.25	82.50	82.75	83.00	83.25	83.50	83.75	84.00	84.25	84.50	84.75	85.00	85.25	85.50	85.75	86.00	86.25	86.50	86.75	87.00	87.25	87.50	87.75	88.00	88.25	88.50	88.75	89.00	89.25	89.50	89.75	90.00	90.25	90.50	90.75	91.00	91.25	91.50	91.75	92.00	92.25	92.50	92.75	93.00	93.25	93.50	93.75	94.00	94.25	94.50	94.75	95.00	95.25	95.50	95.75	96.00	96.25	96.50	96.75	97.00	97.25	97.50	97.75	98.00	98.25	98.50	98.75	99.00	99.25	99.50	99.75	100.00
Prime	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50	7.75	8.00	8.25	8.50	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75	10.00	10.25	10.50	10.75	11.00	11.25	11.50	11.75	12.00	12.25	12.50	12.75	13.00	13.25	13.50	13.75	14.00	14.25	14.50	14.75	15.00	15.25	15.50	15.75	16.00																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																

[illegible]

WACHOVIA	1.25	151	16%	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
----------	------	-----	-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

[illegible][illegible]

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	

Closing Prices March 15, 1983

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
--	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

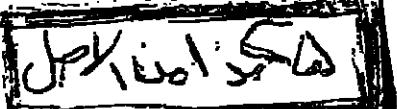
Sales in	Net
1976: High Low Last	China

	A				B				C				D				E				F				G				H				I				J				K				L				M				N				O				P				Q				R				S				T				U				V				W				X				Y				Z				AA				AB				AC				AD				AE				AF				AG				AH				AI				AJ				AK				AL				AM				AN				AO				AP				AQ				AR				AS				AT				AU				AV				AW				AX				AY				AZ				BA				BB				BC				BD				BE				BF				BG				BH				BI				BJ				BK				BL				BM				BN				BO				BP				BQ				BR				BS				BT				BU				BV				BW				BX				BY				BZ				CA				CB				CC				CD				CE				CF				CG				CH				CI				CJ				CK				CL				CM				CN				CO				CP				CQ				CR				CS				CT				CU				CV				CW				CX				CY				CZ				DA				DB				DC				DD				DE				DF				DG				DH				DI				DJ				DK				DL				DM				DN				DO				DP				DQ				DR				DS				DT				DU				DV				DW				DX				DY				DZ				EA				EB				EC				ED				EE				EF				EG				EH				EI				EJ				EK				EL				EM				EN				EO				EP				EQ				ER				ES				ET				EU				EV				EW				EX				EY				EZ				FA				FB				FC				FD				FE				FF				FG				FH				FI				FJ				FK				FL				FM				FN				FO				FP				FQ				FR				FS				FT				FU				FV				FW				FX				FY				FZ				GA				GB				GC				GD				GE				GF				GG				GH				GI				GJ				GK				GL				GM				GN				GO				GP				GQ				GR				GS				GT				GU				GV				GW				GX				GY				GZ				HA				HB				HC				HD				HE				HF				HG				HH				HI				HJ				HK				HL				HM				HN				HO				HP				HQ				HR				HS				HT				HU				HV				HW				HX				HY				HZ				IA				IB				IC				ID				IE				IF				IG				IH				II				IJ				IK				IL				IM				IN				IO				IP				IQ				IR				IS				IT				IU				IV				IW				IX				IY				IZ				JA				JB				JC				JD				JE				JF				JG				JH				JI				JJ				JK				JL				JM				JN				JO				JP				JQ				JR				JS				JT				JU				JV				JW				JX				JY				JZ				KA				KB				KC				KD				KE				KF				KG				KH				KI				KJ				KK				KL				KM				KN				KO				KP				KQ				KR				KS				KT				KU				KV				KW				KX				KY				KZ				LA				LB				LC				LD				LE				LF				LG				LH				LI				LJ				LK				LM				LN				LO				LP				LQ				LR				LS				LT				LU				LV				LW				LX				LY				LZ				MA				MB				MC				MD				ME				MF				MG				MH				MI				MJ				MK				ML				MM				MN				MO				MP				MQ				MR				MS				MT				MU				MV				MW				MX				MY				MZ				NA				NB				NC				ND				NE				NF				NG				NH				NI				NJ				NK				NL				NM				NN				NO				NP				NQ				NR				NS				NT				NU				NV				NW				NX				NY				NZ				OA				OB				OC				OD				OE				OF				OG				OH				OI				OJ				OK				OL				OM				ON				OO				OP				OQ				OR				OS				OT				OU				OV				OW				OX				OY				OZ				PA				PB				PC				PD				PE				PF				PG				PH				PI				PJ				PK				PL				PM				PN				PO				PP				PQ				PR				PS				PT				PU				PV				PW				PX				PY				PZ				QA				QB				QC				QD				QE				QF				QG				QH				QI				QJ				QK				QL				QM				QN				QO				QP				QQ				QR				QS				QT				QU				QV				QW				QX				QY				QZ				RA				RB				RC				RD				RE				RF				RG				RH				RI				RJ				RK				RL				RM				RN				RO				RP				RQ				RR				RS				RT				RU				RV				RW				RX				RY				RZ				SA				SB				SC				SD				SE				SF				SG				SH				SI				SJ				SK				SL				SM				SN				SO				SP				SQ				SR				SS				ST				SU				SV				SW				SX				SY				SZ				TA				TB				TC				TD				TE				TF				TG				TH				TI				TJ				TK				TL				TM				TN				TO				TP				TQ				TR				TS				TT				TU				TV				TW				TX				TY				TZ				UA				UB				UC				UD				UE				UF				UG				UH				UI				UJ				UK				UL				UM				UN				UO				UP				UQ				UR				US				UT				UU				UV				UW				UX				UY				UZ				VA				VB				VC				VD				VE				VF				VG				VH				VI				VJ				VK				VL				VM				VN				VO				VP				VQ				VR				VS				VT				VU				VV				VW				VX				VY				VZ				WA				WB				WC				WD				WE				WF				WG				WH				WI				WJ				WK				WL				WM				WN				WO				WP				WQ				WR				WS				WT				WU				WV				WW				WX				WY				WZ				XA				XB				XC				XD				XE				XF				XG				XH				XI				XJ				XK				XL				XM				XN				XO				XP				XQ				XR				XS				XT				XU				XV				XW				XX				XY				XZ				YA				YB				YC				YD				YE				YF				YG				YH				YI				YJ				YK				YL				YM				YN				YO				YP				YQ				YR				YS				YT				YU				YV				YW				YX				YY				YZ				ZA				ZB				ZC				ZD				ZE				ZF				ZG				ZH				ZI				ZJ				ZK				ZL				ZM				ZN				ZO				ZP				ZQ				ZR				ZS				ZT				ZU				ZV				ZW				ZX				ZY				ZZ			
AA	Time	40	4.2	77	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

(Continued on Page 13)

هكذا من الأصل



Printed by gdz in Zurich (Switzerland)